

15¢

PERMANENT FILE

SEE PAGE 14...

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

LEGION

MAGAZINE

THE MOVIES
AND THE
AMERICAN LEGION

SEE PAGE 11...

ARE THEY RUINING
OUR DOGS?

MAY 1953



Remember, the poppy you buy this month helps these men.

If you like beer You'll Love Schlitz

*No harsh bitterness . . .
Just the kiss of the hops*

This dry and mellow beer . . . this beer of *matchless flavor* . . . is the world's largest seller.

Year after year more bottles and cans of Schlitz are bought—*millions more*—than of any other beer. This popularity is the result of the most conclusive taste test in beer history.



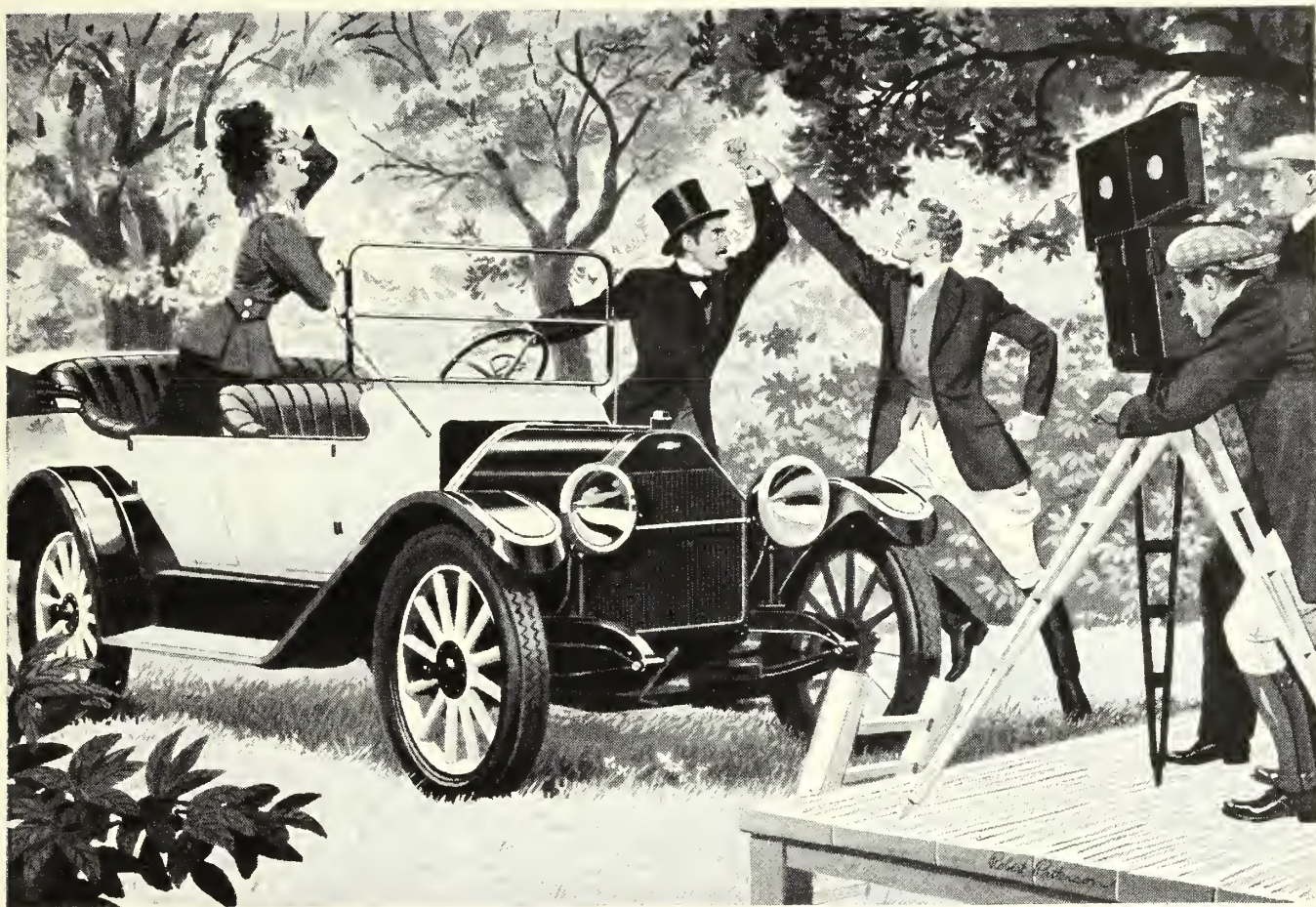
Schlitz is available in quart bottles, 12-ounce bottles and cans, and the 7-ounce bottle that holds just a glassful. Also in 24-Pak and handy 6-Pak cartons of cans and "one-way" bottles that require no deposit.



ON TV EVERY WEEK—The popular "SCHLITZ PLAYHOUSE OF STARS." See your newspaper for time and station.

First in Sales

The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous

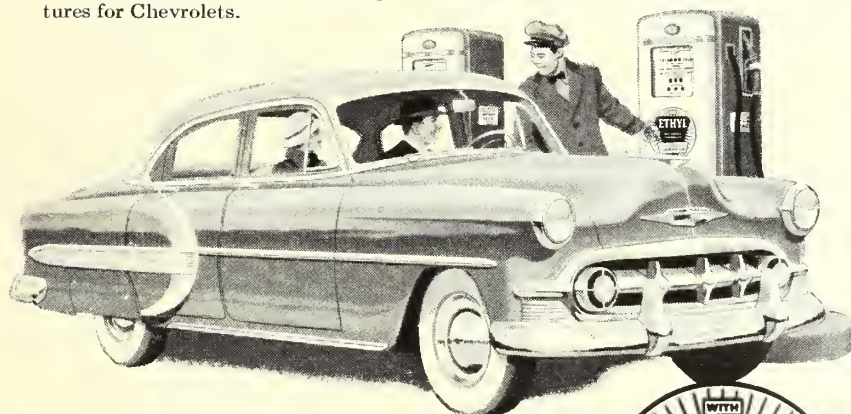


1913 CHEVROLET "Baby Grand" was one of the first of this make. Its 4-cylinder, valve-in-head engine put out 24 h.p. A modest price of \$750 to \$1,000 helped make it a success.

TODAY AS YESTERDAY

cars run their best on the best gasoline

1953 CHEVROLET offers a new 115-h.p. "Blue Flame" engine on all Powerglide models. Color-matched interiors and optional power steering are other new features for Chevrolets.

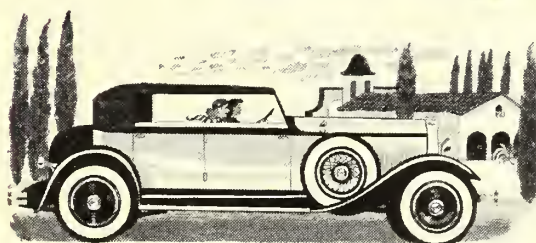


1907 APPERSON could do 90 mph in the days when people bragged of 45. But you had to pay \$15,000 for one of these speedsters. The Apperson was the nearest thing to a racing car that you could get from a regular car dealer.

IN 1913 an automobile buyer had scores of makes and models to choose from. But no matter what car he picked, he got very little power.

Today, any make you choose has plenty of power. A modern high compression engine is designed to whisk your car up steep hills without effort . . . to give you quick response in traffic . . . and to provide the safety of reserve power.

To make sure you get all the power your engine can deliver, fill your tank with "Ethyl" gasoline. It's the high octane gasoline that helps modern engines develop top efficiency. Remember, there's a powerful difference between gasoline and "Ethyl" gasoline.



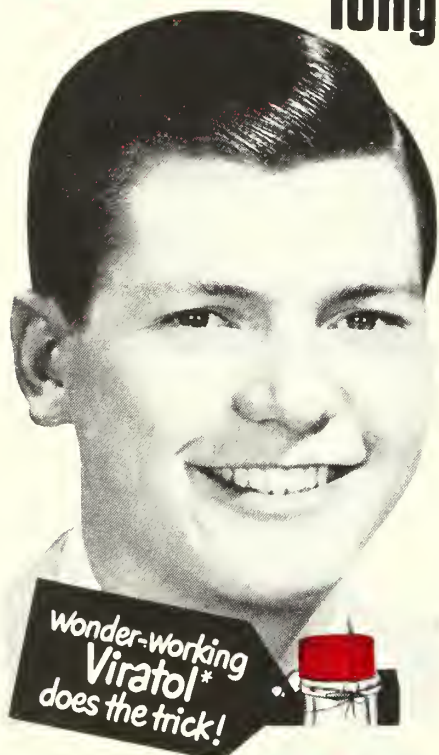
1931 LINCOLN, with a Derham custom body, is regarded by many to be the forerunner of today's "hard-top convertibles." The roof was fabric-covered, and center posts between the windows folded down for an "open" feeling.



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CORPORATION

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Ethyl Antiknock Ltd., in Canada

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LOOK all day
long



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Viratol*
does the trick!

Because of Viratol—a special compound found only in Vaseline Cream Hair Tonic—hair stays in place, looks and feels natural all day long.

Try it today—see if your friends don't notice the difference in your appearance. Vaseline Cream Hair Tonic contains Triple-A Lanolin, too... and it's homogenized for easy flow.



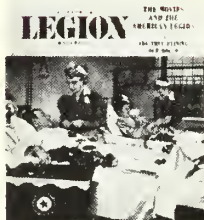
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CREAM HAIR TONIC

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THE AMERICAN

LEGION MAGAZINE

VOL. 54 No. 5



May is the month of poppies, and this is a typical "greenhouse." Do you need another reason to wear one?

POSTMASTER: Please send copies returned under labels Form 3579 to Post Office Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Indiana.

The American Legion Magazine is the official publication of The American Legion and is owned exclusively by The American Legion. Copyright 1953 by The American Legion. Published monthly at 1100 W. Broadway, Louisville, Ky. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized Jan. 5, 1925. Price single copy, 15 cents; yearly subscription, \$1.50. Entered as second class matter June 30, 1948, at the Post Office of Louisville, Ky., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Non member subscriptions should be sent to the Circulation Department of The American Legion Magazine, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Ind.

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES
Indianapolis 6, Indiana
EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING
580 Fifth Avenue
New York 36, N. Y.
WESTERN OFFICE
333 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

Please notify the Circulation Department, Publications Division, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana, if you have changed your address, using notice form 225 which you may secure from your Postmaster. Be sure to cut off the address label on your Magazine and paste it in the space provided. Always give your latest membership card number and both your new and your old address.

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Cover by Walter Richards

Manuscripts, artwork, cartoons submitted for consideration will not be returned unless a self-addressed, stamped envelope is included.

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Guard Against Throat-Scratch

enjoy the smooth smoking of fine tobaccos—the finest quality money can buy

Here's Mildness You Can Measure

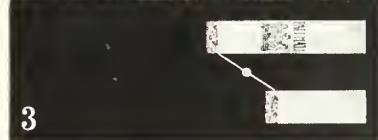
See how **PALL MALL's** greater length of fine tobaccos filters the smoke on the way to your throat



Light a PALL MALL and notice how mild PALL MALL's smoke becomes as it is filtered through PALL MALL's traditionally fine mellow tobaccos. At the very first puff you can enjoy PALL MALL's cooler, sweeter smoking.



After 5 puffs of each cigarette your own eyes can measure the extra length for extra mildness as the smoke of PALL MALL's traditionally fine tobaccos is filtered further. Moreover, after 10 puffs of each cigarette...



... or 17 puffs, **Pall Mall's** greater length of fine tobaccos still travels the smoke further—filters the smoke and makes it mild. PALL MALL gives you a smoothness, mildness and satisfaction no other cigarette offers.

Outstanding...and they are mild!

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Wherever you go, notice how many people have changed to PALL MALL in the distinguished red package.

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★ Because it cleans and polishes in the same operation, it is easy to keep your car clean and shining with BOWES Auto Polish and Cleaner.

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Sound Off!



Writers must give name and address. Name withheld if requested. So many letters are being received it is not possible to promise answers. Keep your letters short. Address: Sound Off, The American Legion Magazine, 580 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.

THANK YOU, SERGEANT

Sir: I am stationed in Japan, about 35 miles west of Tokyo. Our unit has been taking a very active part in the Korean campaign and has been ever since the beginning of this so-called police action. At the present time I am in a hospital and the reason I am writing is because I have less than 90 days to finish my tour over here and I want to change my address so I will continue to get the magazine when I get home. I am a member of William H. Bollman Post No. 158, Lebanon, Pa., and I consider *The American Legion Magazine* one of the best I have ever subscribed to. Keep on with your good work. I have been in the Air Force for over 19 years and I for one appreciate what the Legion has done for all service personnel. My wife is a member of the American Legion Auxiliary.

M/Sgt. John A. Sitko
APO . . . , San Francisco

WANTED

Sir: I appreciate my *American Legion Magazine* more than I can express. But I like variety so that is why I am asking, could you find space for a crossword puzzle?

W. E. Bluff
Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Sir: With bowling one of the most competitive and individual sports, how come no bowling page in our ever-popular and growing *Legion Magazine*?

Anthony Tschofen
Babylon, L. I., N. Y.

Sir: I should like to see a woman's page in *The American Legion Magazine*.

Estelle Klein
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.



THAT MARCH COVER

Sir: Your cover of the March issue advertises The American Legion Marksmanship Program as life-saving, yet the lad behind the firing line has a rifle in his hand with the bolt closed. How come? My ten-year-old son in five seconds with two years at YMCA camp detected this serious breach

of safety, as no doubt thousands of observing GIs also noticed.

Robert G. Durham
Lexington, Ky.

▼ Our Art Editor has been found guilty and sentenced to open and close a rifle bolt 5,000 times.

Editors

Sir: Second Division Post No. 860 has authorized me to write and thank you for the grateful honor bestowed on the "Second to None" Division by placing on the March cover a soldier wearing the insignia of this famous Division. Incidentally, should any Second Divisioner within the Greater New York area see this letter they are more than welcome to come up and join the Post. We meet the fourth Friday of each month at 75 Eighth Ave., just off 14th St.

Max Schetres, Adjutant
New York City

FROM YUL BRYNNER

Sir: In a recent article by Vincent Hartnett on communist infiltration into television, my name was mentioned. I am not, nor have I ever been connected with nor have I endorsed any organization which to my knowledge supports or endorses or is in sympathy with the social, political or economic aims of the communist party. The suggestion contained in Mr. Hartnett's article that I was an international volunteer in the Spanish Civil War happens to be incorrect—in fact I have never been in Spain. Regarding the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, in 1948-49 I accepted an invitation to appear on what I thought was to be a charitable benefit. However, on hearing that this organization was involved in leftist activity I notified it I would not appear. My entire background has been one of persecution by bolsheviks. My family was forced to flee from Red Russia; our possessions were seized and several members of my close family perished in Soviet slave labor camps. I am proud of being a naturalized citizen of the United States. I, more than most other citizens, know the horrors of totalitarianism and tyranny.

Yul Brynner
New York City

AMUSED BUT SAD

Sir: I am, in a very sad sort of way, amused by your cover on the March issue and by finding in the same issue your editorial about Senator McCarran and the McCar-

ran-Walter Act. To paraphrase the cover, "The American Legion, Anti-Semite." Apparently your editorial writer has not read or does not understand the implications of the McCarran-Walter Act. Its exclusion of communists, which we all favor, is only an incidental part of the Act. It is a deliberate attempt to further an old policy of discrimination against eastern Europeans, particularly Jews. The McCarran-Walter Act must be repealed and all the "America First-Fascist" features thereof removed.

Alan I. Stern
Los Angeles

▼ On page 33 of the March issue we published an article telling why the Legion is supporting the McCarran-Walter Act.

Editors



GOOD IDEA

Sir: As Junior Vice Commander in charge of programs I recently staged an evening's entertainment for Winnetka Post No. 10, pursuant to the admonition in the Preamble to our Constitution: "To preserve the memories and incidents of our associations in the great wars." I selected five vets from both wars. Each spoke on "My most interesting war experience." Each was allotted eight minutes to talk, and after all five speakers had finished the Post members in the audience, by vote, awarded a handsome prize to the best story teller. A good time was had by all. I recommend that other Posts try it.

Samuel S. Otis
Winnetka, Ill.

NOW HEAR THIS

Sir: I had the good luck to read in your February issue the article *Now Hear This* by Dr. Felix Wittmer. One of the suggested speakers in that article was Ralph de Toledano, who was on a program in Palm Beach that afternoon. I went to hear Mr. de Toledano and I was greatly impressed. I hope that Legion groups throughout the country will promote talks and articles by men of worth, like Dr. Wittmer and Mr. de Toledano.

Anne M. Stuart
Palm Beach, Fla.

Sir: Felix Wittmer's article demonstrates that the writer is an active anti-communist, but it also demonstrates that he is not always able to recognize other anti-communists. He states that while he was on the faculty of the New Jersey State Teachers College of Montclair, "typical brotherhood speakers" appeared in their College's program. "Such orators," he stated, "who never uttered a harsh word against the Soviet Union, were usually 'on the house' of some such powerful outfit as the Urban League or the United Nations Association." For Dr. Wittmer's information, the Urban League is not a powerful outfit but a hard-struggling social work organization. For

his further information, the Urban League is among the interracial movements that communists hate most, as anyone who reads the *Daily Worker* and similar communist sheets already knows. It is a pity that Dr. Wittmer should introduce this into a lucid treatment of a very important subject.

Lester B. Granger
Executive Director, National
Urban League, New York City

ANSWERS STALNAKER

Sir: Stalnaker's declared choice of communism to McCarthyism wasted valuable space in the March issue. Such remarks are based on ignorance or hatred or a fondness for communism. Senator McCarthy or any other American who has the courage to expose communists, traitors and criminals will always have Stalnakers to try to defeat such patriotic efforts. Your correspondent's remarks would be better directed if they had appeared in the *Daily Worker* instead of in *The American Legion Magazine*.

Thomas C. Grimes
Bedford Village, N. Y.

STALNAKER ON RELIGION

Sir: I am one Legionnaire who would like to see The American Legion get out of the religious and education business and stay out. The recent "Back to God" program, with Eisenhower and Nixon, was an insult to any intelligent man's reason. Do you think, or have at least wondered, that if there is divine guidance that it is available only to the United States of America?

Bill Stalnaker
Houston, Texas

BIRTH OF A WORD

Sir: Everyone should know that the word "McCarthyism" was first used by Owen Lattimore before the Tydings Committee. The next day it was picked up by the *Daily Worker*. Then the pinkos picked it up and before you knew it the *New York Times* made it famous.

Name Withheld
Beeville, Texas

REASON FOR PRIDE

Sir: The story *My Boy Sato* in the January issue is a warm, understanding account of the experiences of an American Army officer and his faithful, intelligent servant. Major John McNally has shown in this article his keen perception of causes and effects which talent he exhibited as an eighth-grade pupil in Pequot School, Fairfield, Connecticut. At that time he was recognized by the student body, which elected him to be the first judge in the newly-organized School Government, modeled after the New England Town Governments. During this time, his teachers singled out his compositions because of their interest, vocabulary and individuality. The writer of this letter has been proud in watching this deserving soldier, hero and writer, taking especial interest because he was such a promising pupil, while she was principal of the school. I wish John much success.

Harriet L. Schreiber
Westport, Conn.

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LONG because it lasts long — saves you added quarts between oil changes

This 100% Pennsylvania motor oil with THE *Tough-Film* stands up under intense heat . . . resists the formation of oil-wasting engine deposits. Your engine stays cleaner, smoother running . . . uses less oil!

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Editor's Corner



APPLIED PROPAGANDA

If you want to see how propaganda works, keep a sharp eye on what is happening these days.

By now everyone is aware that government investigations have struck pay dirt in the form of red traitors strategically placed in government, education, etc. You'd think, then, that every American would want to see all the rats brought to light.

But no. For one reason or another, the American public is being bombarded with propaganda that investigations of subversives must cease. As a corollary, the propagandists are doing everything in their power to discredit the investigations and the people who are exposing the Krem-linites in our midst.

It is absolutely amazing to see where this stuff is coming from. Certain columnists, whose copy appears in hundreds of newspapers, consistently sell this line. Respected clergymen get up in their pulpits and preach it. Radio commentators stuff it into millions of loudspeakers. Ambitious politicians peddle it. Some of our largest newspapers become hysterical in their diatribes against investigations.

Are these people agents of the Soviet? In all likelihood not. Still, they are doing a job that merits for each of them the brightest and reddest medal the Kremlin can bestow. For if there is one thing Malenkov & Co. do not want, it is to have Americans learn the complete story of the communist conspiracy.

ABOUT THE BOOKISH SET

Somebody must be offering a loving cup, a smoked ham or a Mickey Mouse wrist watch for the year's best book on academic freedom. We can see no other reason for the rash of such books being hacked out these days. Late arrivals include a tome by Ernie Melby, the N.Y.U. flash; and a volume by Dr. James B. Conant.

It could be that people buy such books, but even if they don't we can see how money can be made out of them. As an example, when Conant's book came out the New York *Herald Tribune* decided to review it, so they hired Harold Taylor to perform the necessary rites. Harold, an academic freedom expert from away back, is prexy of Sarah Lawrence, probably the outstanding college in the entire city of Yonkers.

We can safely assume that Harold was paid for his review, but he also got a valuable by-product by sneaking into the review: a free plug for his own forthcoming book on academic freedom.

Watch what happens next. As soon as Harold's book comes out the people hired to review it will almost certainly be charter members of the I-Have-Written-a-Book-

About-Academic-Freedom Guild. And every last one of them will give his own little volume a free publicity ride.

AMATEURISH

Like any other major publication *The American Legion Magazine* gets a tremendous amount of stuff from publicity people.

Some of it is top-drawer, most of it is fair-to-middling, and the rest is pretty pathetic or downright silly. In the latter category is some of the stuff that originates with propagandists in the employ of teachers organizations.

Currently, and for some time, the boys have been making themselves indispensable by setting up all kinds of bogeymen to frighten teachers. They foster the myth that the woods are full of "enemies of education," "Zoll-like creatures," "attackers of the public schools," and so on ad nauseam. Then, like a motley bunch of voodoo doctors they come up with all kinds of public relations charms and incantations to ward off these imaginary evils. For a price, naturally.

You wouldn't mind it if they did their job with finesse. If they showed some of the flair, for instance, of the press agent who once dropped a midget on the lap of J. P. Morgan. Or the movie press agent who once escorted a lion into a New York City hotel. But these fellows are pretty dull. What we'd suggest is that the teachers get together, fire them, and hire Ed Bernays, Carl Byoir or some other professional. Education could stand a lot of good will which it isn't getting at present.

MISSING PERSONS DEPT.

Considering the excellent and effective laws we have in this country against overtime parking, spitting on the sidewalk and passing a red light, we wonder when our government is going to get around to the statutes concerning the following:

Steve Nelson. He's the communist spy who got into this country illegally in the first place, who has been involved in one passport fraud after another, and who was active in the ring that stole atomic bomb secrets. For some reason he's still loose.

Harry Bridges. The law was supposed to have caught up with this commie labor leader and everyone was sure that by now he'd be back in his native Australia. Regrettably, no one seems to be doing anything about it, so Red 'Arry is still around.

Judy Copton. The sweet young thing who was tangled up with Soviet spy Gubitchev. Once again the law got all fouled up, and then Judy had a baby. Presumably on the theory that prosecution of Judy would be a blow against motherhood, Judy can go where she wants to go.

The Rosenbergs. Unlike the foregoing, these two condemned traitors are at least in jail. However, continued postponements of their execution make one wonder. Will the terrific pressure being applied internationally and at home cheat justice?

When is the public going to realize that our government's handling of these and other cases plays right into the Soviet's hands? Don't Americans know it confirms the Kremlin's propaganda that the Soviet has ways of protecting communists?

We're set for summer driving!

DEPENDABLE
CHAMPION
SPARK PLUGS



"You can't have good engine performance without good spark plugs. So, get the best—get CHAMPIONS—and you, too, will be

SET FOR SUMMER DRIVING."

—says WILBUR SHAW, President, Indianapolis Motor Speedway and
3-Time Winner of the Indianapolis 500-Mile Race



shake it on
every
morning
then ...



every step of the day QUINSANA FIGHTS ATHLETES FOOT INFECTION

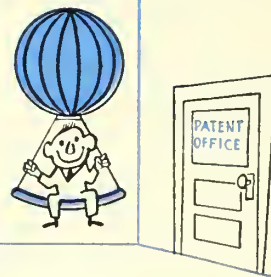
Not a part-time, night-time remedy!

- QUINSANA's full-time action fights athletes foot all day long. Gives fast relief! 9 out of 10 users report amazing results.
- 91 per cent of foot specialists interviewed used QUINSANA on their patients. Easy to use, and no nasty medicinal odor.
- At the first symptoms of athletes foot ... burning, itching, cracks and peeling between toes ... get QUINSANA quick! Shake it on feet. To help keep feet cool, comfortable, shake in shoes.

Soothes,
cools
tired
feet!



PRODUCTS PARADE



A sampling of items which are in process of development or are coming on the market. Mention of products in no way constitutes an endorsement of them, since in most cases they are described as represented by manufacturers

LIVING ROOM GOLF COURSE

Now it is possible to play any 18-hole golf course in the country, right in your own home or wherever you have 20 square feet. Permitting all this recreation is an ingenious machine called the Golf Master, a device with a revolving turret to which a golf ball is attached with a 7-foot nylon cord. When you wallop the ball the machine registers distance in yards, lift and direction. Score cards with directions for playing famous courses are included, and you also get a book of golf instructions, in case you are starting from scratch. Available from American Golf Products, 14532 Vanowen, Van Nuys 30, Calif. at \$18.95 postpaid.

HOLEY HOSE

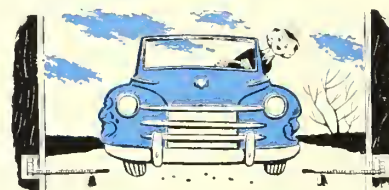
Usually when a garden hose gets holes in it you consider its usefulness at an end. But now there's a hose on the market which has holes to begin with. This is a sprinkler hose which waters a lawn or garden not only at the nozzle but along its entire length by means of regularly spaced holes. Made of lightweight Vinylite, the hose rolls up into a compact handful which weighs only a pound and a half for a 50-foot length. It is made by A. M. Andrews Co., 4261 S.W. Beaverton-Hillsdale Highway, Portland, Ore., and is available at department, hardware, seed and variety stores. Lengths available are 20, 30, 50 and 100 feet. The 50-foot length sells for \$4.75.



BUILT-IN CLOCK

A new three-purpose electric clock which will fit into your walls as if it grew there has just been announced by the Telechron Department of the General Electric Company. Called the Tel-in-Wall it was originally developed for use by contractors building new houses. However, it is easily installed over any standard four-inch outlet box. The compact device has two outlets where other electric appliances can be plugged, and in addition it has a night

light. Planned especially for kitchens and bathrooms, the Tel-in-Wall will sell for approximately \$15.



FOR LADIES ONLY

Men aren't going to be interested in this item because men are such excellent drivers. However, for lady motorists who persist in smashing fenders against garage doors, science offers a helping hand in the form of a marvelous new device called the Sentinel Fender Tender. Easily the greatest boon to motoring since the linen duster or the acetylene lamp, the Fender Tender employs no radar but is a flexible, rubber-tipped strip with a bell attached. You fasten one of them to each door of your garage and as you inch your car into the garage you just make sure you hear no ringing sounds in your head. Made by Wolfe Products Co., 1225 N. 8th St., Sheboygan, Wisc., they cost \$2.50 a pair.

FOR SPRING PAINTERS

A recent item which has been brought to our attention should make the lot of the painter a bit easier. A product of Thoss Manufacturing Co., North Manchester, Ind., it is called a Painter's Handy Guide. It is made of plastic and resembles a squeegee without the rubber blade. You hold it against the surface you are painting and because of tiny pads which separate the painting edge from the surface underneath, it permits a sharp, clean brush stroke. No paint can get underneath to creep and spread. The price for a Handy Guide with a 5½-inch edge is 65¢, a 9-inch model costs 89¢.

EASY WINDOW CLEANING

An ingenious squeegee which has a flexible bottle attached now makes window washing easy. You squeeze the bottle, wetting the glass, and then wipe it dry with the blade. All this for \$1.29 postpaid from Hall's, Box 48, Iowa City, Ia.

When writing to manufacturers concerning items described here kindly mention that you read about them in The American Legion Magazine

Since '65,
the world around,
this mellow brand
has been renowned;

It's winning
extra fame today
by giving *most*
for *what you pay*.

Paul Jones

SINCE 1865...
Now 5 generations finer

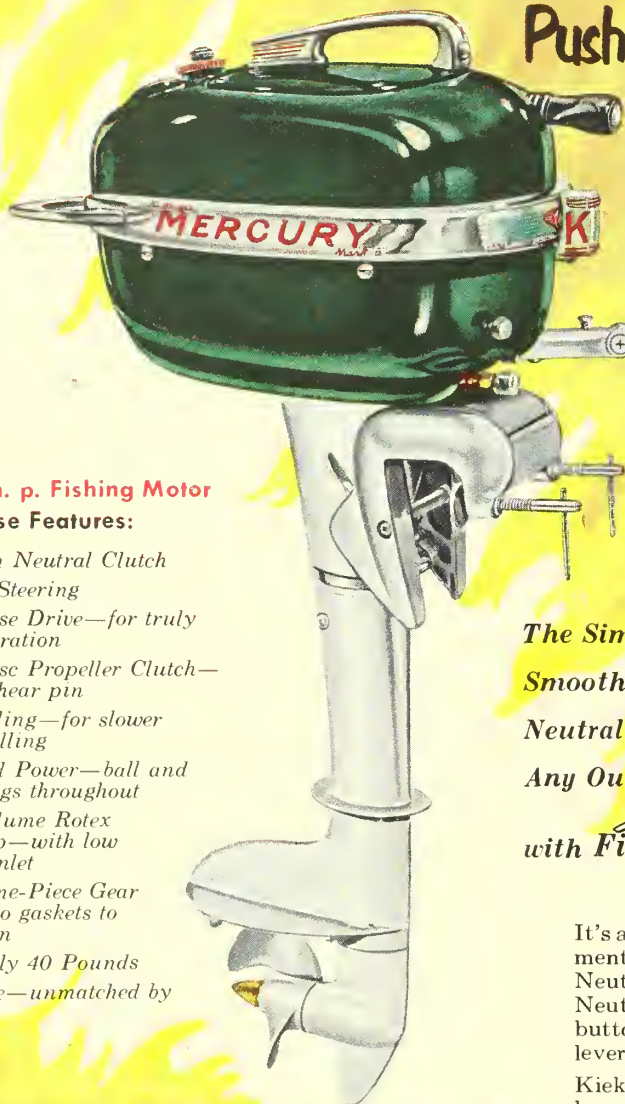


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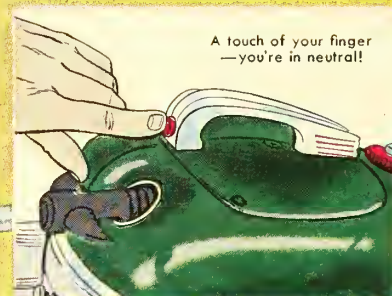
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ARE THEY RUINING OUR DOGS?

Many dog lovers are convinced that some of our best breeds are being spoiled to produce animals whose appearance will win blue ribbons.



PHOTO BY EVELYN SHAFER

Expert Percy Roberts examines an Irish Setter for bench show honors as he is posed by handler. Below, Askew's Carolina Lady is "too snipey" for bench shows but is a star performer in the field.

By HENRY P. DAVIS

HHEAD HELD HIGH on a taut leash and his forepaws fanning the air, the big Irish Setter flashed by, every hair in his mahogany-colored coat glistening like burnished copper, his tail carried like a red plume. The crowd roared its approval.

"Magnificent!" exclaimed the man on my left. "What spectacular action, what dash and fire! He'll win this one for sure."

"Bunk," protested a friend on my right. "That action is utterly impractical, unnatural and artificial. Put that dog on a loose leash and he'd almost fall apart."

We were sitting at the press table of *The* dog show of the year, the Westminster Kennel Club's annual event at Madison Square Garden several years ago. The Irish Setter was a big favorite with the crowd, for he was pleasingly shown



and there were many in the audience attending their first dog show.

This one didn't *win* the group competition for sporting dogs, but he did *place* high in it. And no doubt the "spectacular action" had a definite influence on his high

(continued)

ARE THEY RUINING OUR DOGS?

placement. The very artificiality of the dog's gait was viewed by such practical field dog men as my friend with mixed emotions . . . tolerant amusement and deep concern for the often-asked, too-pertinent question, "Are they ruining our dogs?"

I had observed this Irish Setter before the judging and took a good look at him after the awards were made. My friend was not far from right. The dog would, indeed, have had a rough time performing the task for which his breed was once noted . . . the finding and handling of upland game birds. A bird dog should be built to travel at a good clip over rough and rugged terrain for hours at a time. Well-sprung ribs that will give ample lung and heart room, and well-muscled running gear that can carry him at a gallop for long periods without undue fatigue are *musts* in a hunting dog. This fellow, like most bench show-winning members of the pointing breeds, had neither. His chest, deep enough, that's true, was slab-sided and shaped somewhat like an inverted hairpin. His smooth shoulders were characteristically devoid of the extra muscle a hunting dog needs and his hind quarters were lacking in the bulging muscle essential for propelling power. His handsome coat, beautiful to look at, was far too luxuriant to be practical in the field. Besides weighting him down it would prove a catch-all for burrs, beggar-weed and other foreign matter, and had he enough courage or hunting desire to tackle a briarpatch, which is doubtful, he would emerge looking as though he had just had a haircut at a barber college. The high action which intrigued the spectators so much was induced by the fact that his head was held so high the forefeet barely touched the floor. Given his freedom this dog traveled with a rather low head and his natural gait was often a shambling pace. But under the guidance of a clever handler he was "fire and dash" to first-time dog show visitors.

This was not an isolated instance. It is far too common at bench shows all over the country. Far too common, that is, from the practical hunting dog fancier's point of view. But there are two sides to every question and "Are they ruining our dogs?" is no exception. When considered point by point, this individual dog, with an impressive bench show record behind him, met fully the written requirements

of the breed standard, intended to describe a working-type field dog.

It is in the manner in which this standard is interpreted that the hunter, who looks for utility, and the bench show fancier, who places emphasis on beauty, are at variance. What the bench show man may describe as "well-sprung ribs" may be considered flat and slab-sided by the man who looks for a physical characteristic vital to endurance in the field. Hind quarters that the bench show judge accepts as "wide and powerful," as called for in the standard, are more often termed "narrow and weak" by the man who admires well-conditioned gun-dogs. The bench show fancier places great emphasis on head and coat. The "practical" dog man takes as his yardstick the maxim "Pretty is as pretty does."

This divergence of opinion is by no means confined to the Irish Setter fancy. It is particularly prevalent among fanciers of Pointers, English Setters, Gordon Setters, Cocker Span-

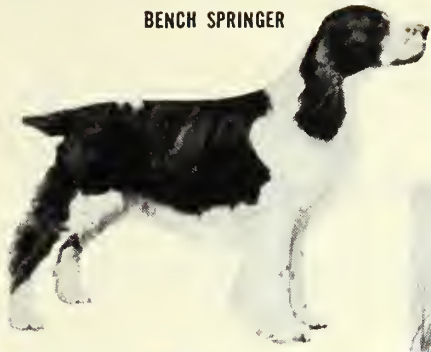
iels, Springer Spaniels, and perhaps to a lesser degree among those who prefer members of the working dog group such as Collies, Great Danes, German Shepherds and others. And the forks of this road will never meet until there is common agreement as to *how* the various breed standards should be *interpreted*.

Due to natural differences in personal preferences, and even the foibles of those entrusted with the task of interpreting the standards and applying them to individual dogs this may never



The author hunting in Mississippi over two of his gun dogs. Both Pointer and Setter are handsome animals but neither could win on the bench.

Henry P. Davis is president of the National Dog Welfare Guild and has written many books about dogs. An authority on the sporting dog, he has judged fox-hounds, retrievers and spaniels, and is the only man who has acted as judge at every major bird dog field trial in the United States and Canada.

BENCH SPRINGER

Striking in appearance, but what brush and briars would do to that coat!

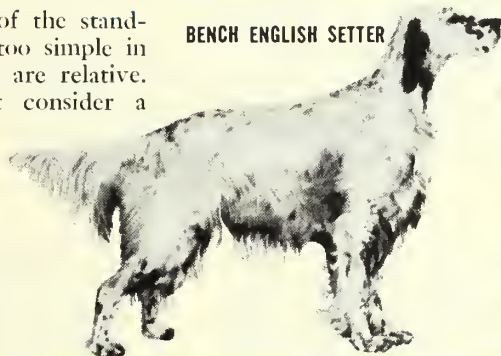
FIELD SPRINGER

Not much for looks but any hunter would be proud to own this doughty game-getter.

come about. The terms of the standards are simple enough, too simple in many instances, for they are relative. What one judge might consider a "light" eye another might, and frequently does, accept as "fairly dark." Such terms as "moderately long," "slightly arched," "well bent," "not too throaty," as frequently found among the standards, are subject to varying interpretations. When one realizes that three eyewitnesses to an accident will seldom describe the incident alike it is not hard to understand that a dog which does not receive favorable consideration at the hands of one judge might be handed the blue ribbon by another.

It is also easy to understand why some should ask the question, "Are they ruining our dogs?" The answer depends largely upon the speaker's point of view. Back in the 1870's when bench shows first got their start in this country, dogs of the sporting breeds competed on fairly even terms in both bench shows and field trials. Many dual winners were to be found among Pointers, English Setters, and Irish Setters. True there was considerable difference in the conformation of the winners but most bench show contenders were also good performers in the field, which is far from being the case today.

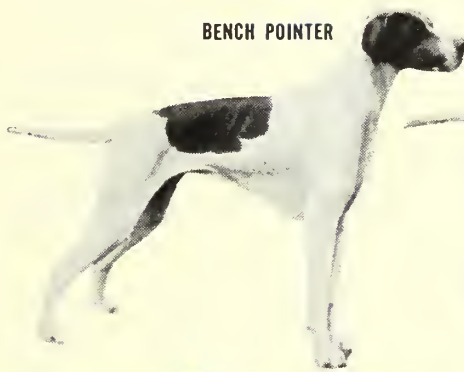
For example, in Pointers there was Bang-Bang, imported by the Westminster Kennel Club in 1883, and described by the late A. F. Hochwalt, America's outstanding authority on sporting dogs, as "a well balanced, medium-sized lemon and white dog, with a wealth of bone and muscle, well-sprung ribs, great depth of chest and a long, lean neck." He already had a record of several wins in important field trials in England and a first place on the bench at Crystal Palace. In America he proved worthy

BENCH ENGLISH SETTER

This beautiful champion English Setter is typical of the bench show type.

FIELD ENGLISH SETTER

National Champion Mississippi Zev, too small for bench, won four field titles.

BENCH POINTER

This handsome bench champion lacks the ruggedness which field work requires.

FIELD POINTER

National Champion Peter Rinski, too "rough" for bench. Every inch a bird dog.

of his reputation and won both in the field and on the bench.

Writing in *The Modern Pointer*, published in 1923, Mr. Hochwalt said: "In the days of early importations all of the field trial sires were champions on the bench. Graphic, Lad of Bow, King of Kent, Rush of Lad, Tempest, Tribulation — in short, the pointers of our time — trace to a common origin. At the present day nearly every field trial man could show and win on the bench if he selected his best specimens, and no doubt every breeder of so-called bench show dogs could win in the field if his stock were developed for that purpose; so there is really no such thing as two types. A pointer should be a pointer,


whether he is a field trial winner or a bench winner. Some breeders, as I have said, however, preferred the bench show game to that of field trials, either from choice or because it was a less expensive sport. And that is how we have come to think of two varieties. It is true some judges, with no experience in the field, will lean to the exaggerations that are sometimes seen; but the average man, who knows real conformation, will select the type that is a mean between the old extreme and the weedy type which, we must

admit, has cropped up occasionally."

Many generations of Pointers have come and gone since Mr. Hochwalt wrote the above. Even in those days there was a sharp cleavage in the ranks of Pointer admirers. Rather than coming back to the mean, or happy medium, to which Mr. Hochwalt referred, the cleavage in type and temperament, which is unfortunately greatly reflected in hunting desire and ability, is much wider today. There is so much difference that seldom are the two types seen in direct competition either in the field or on the bench. And the ancestry of both types frequently must be traced back quite a few generations before

(Continued on page 59)

Picture credits: Field Irish Setter — Harry Maag; Henry P. Davis and dogs — James Moore; Bench Springer — William Brown; Field Springer — Harvey's Photo Service; Field Setter and Field Pointer — Tennessee Conservation Department.



**An over-all view of the dilemma the reds gave
Hollywood, and of the relationship between**

the MOVIES and THE AMERICAN LEGION



By ROBERT B. PITKIN

IN THE LAST YEAR, The American Legion has been linked more closely with events in the Hollywood motion picture industry than in any previous period.

Twice, in 1952, top (New York) executives of the major film companies met with then National Commander Donald R. Wilson and others to discuss problems created in the movies by more than fifteen years of communist infiltration.

Between the two talks, national representatives of The American Legion, including the present National Commander, Lewis K. Gough, visited the West Coast studios in May, 1952 and exchanged views with the top studio executives and with legal and union leaders in the studios.

The film companies had many reasons for going beyond their own walls to discuss anti-communist movie operations. Public resentment against communism in the movies was perhaps at its highest in 1952, although the indus-

try had gone to great expense for five years to clean house.

In 1947 the major film companies had established a policy of (1) getting rid of all identified and unrepentant communists, and (2) getting rid of all movie personnel who would not testify frankly on the subject of communism when under oath as witnesses before Congressional committees.

That policy was first announced at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York on November 24 and 25, 1947. It became known as the "Waldorf Declaration." The policy was followed after a fashion, though not always promptly.

By 1952, pursuit of the Waldorf policy had cost the industry a minimum of \$1,700,000 in lawsuits, settlements and reworked or abandoned film properties. However, the movies could scarcely have weathered the storm without it.

So great had been the communist infiltration before 1947 that no summary can possibly give an idea of it. The

person who reads the record finds it hard to believe that it happened in America. Two summaries from the volumes of amazing testimony furnish a slight hint.

First, testimony indicates that the red penetration of the film industry was planned by a Soviet Commissar for Heavy Industry, Michael Aisenstein, *doing business in San Francisco in 1934 and 1935 as West Coast representative of Antort Corporation.*

According to testimony, early parties in the planning included the Soviet Consul in San Francisco, Galkovich; a small group of American "liberals" including Albert Rhys Williams and Ella Winter; at least one West Coast CIO organizer, Jeff Kibre, and left-wing intellectuals and "cultural" organizers in New York — including V. J. Jerome and John Howard Lawson, both of whom moved to Hollywood and became prophets of the large "liberal" wing of the Screen Writers Guild.

Second, reams of testimony indicate



that the Soviet master plan went steadily forward in the hands of its American sponsors with complete success short of entire domination of the movies for *thirteen years!* From 1934 to 1947. The movement infiltrated the Los Angeles Democratic Party; enlisted hundreds of movie personnel into communist party membership; sucked thousands in Hollywood into thinly transparent front "movements" and opportunist causes; molded the tenor of everyday conversation in Hollywood, and produced a bloody struggle for control of the movie labor and craft unions by the communists.

Only the last step—complete domination of American films—failed. It failed because exposures by the House Un-American Activities Committee and stubborn resistance of the Hollywood AFL film unions forced the communists to extreme and suicidal steps in 1946-'47.

Then, after thirteen years, the film industry heads perceived something—but not all—of the degree of infiltration and the danger that the "rule or ruin" communists presented. Thus the Waldorf Declaration. Until then the industry heads had been nearly as ignorant of the truth as the average American.

The exposures of 1947 and the Waldorf policy definitely put communism on the defensive in the movie industry.

But in 1951 and 1952 new Congressional investigations shocked the industry and the public. They exposed a vast network of communist influence in filmdom that had been untouched by the Waldorf policy, and was apparently undreamed-of by the industry heads in New York, though it was fairly common knowledge in Hollywood.

When the 1951-'52 investigations tapered off, the list of identified communist *party members* in Los Angeles professional circles had risen above 400. Of these, 288 were in the movies—from producer on down. Highest concentration was among the screen writers. Other film people had escaped subpoena, and the list of studio personnel who "took the Fifth Amendment" and refused to talk to the point of communist affiliation when under oath had risen above 70. These revelations shook the American film industry—and touched off a growing, nationwide silent boycott of movie theaters.

In the studios, the new findings greatly enlarged the number of "unemployables" under the Waldorf Declaration so as to include the new-found communists and defiers of Congress. Some of these drifted to Europe and Latin America to make "American" films

abroad and seek a way to distribute them here.

A greater blow to the film industry was the secondary effect of the 1951-'52 findings. They showed how inadequate the Waldorf policy had been during its five years of existence, even though it had saved the industry.

The Waldorf policy did not identify movie communists. It called for their removal when and if identified. In 1951-'52 a large number of presumably "innocent" ex-communist frontiers, who had claimed all along that they had been fooled by the communists, were discovered to be or to have been active party members.

Thus, of 102 screen writers who signed one pro-communist petition as "honest liberals speaking up on a matter of civil liberties and a point of constitutional justice," 36 (or one in three) have since been identified as actual communist party members, as have the wives of two others.



As a result, fewer and fewer paying movie customers were willing to patronize pictures made by any people who had unexplained front records, whether or not they had been proved communists.

The industry faced a dilemma whose solution was beyond its imagination.

It couldn't force people to attend movies.

On the other hand, it felt it had gone about as far as it could go with a fixed policy that excluded known communists and "Fifth Amendmeters." The industry was unwilling to be a court or an FBI to investigate and try its quite large residue of people who still had some sort of unexplained public association with communism.

As it shrank from becoming a police agency to find the "guilty," the industry was stuck for a way to guarantee to itself or its Main Street customers who the "innocent" were.

To add to the confusion, the left-wing terms "innocent" and "guilty" were widely accepted, when the industry's actual problem was that of acceptability or unacceptability at the box office.

Consequently, the movie industry was over its head in a muddle that is normally alien to the entertainment industry. The muddle was so confused in its nature and terms that it became almost impossible to conduct an intelligent conversation on the subject.

For this a deep bow to the communists.

In a way, the movies had long held their critics responsible for "stirring up

trouble." There had been little difficulty at the box office over communism during the better part of the seventeen years from 1934 to 1951, when the communists were making vast inroads into the movie world. During those years the customers were largely ignorant of what was going on. Until 1947 most of the opposition to the communists had come from Hollywood's AFL film unions, headed since 1945 by Roy Brewer, and from a small group of militant anti-communists, typified by such actors as Ward Bond, John Wayne and Adolphe Menjou, and such screen writers as the late Jim McGuinness, Adele Buffington and others.

The American motion picture industry owes a debt to Roy Brewer, head of the studio lot AFL unions, that it can never repay. A "hayseed" movie house projectionist from Nebraska who had risen in the AFL theatrical workers union, Brewer was assigned to Hollywood in 1945. In less than eleven weeks he perceived what the industry had not seen clearly in eleven years. The fate of American movies lay in a battle in which there would be but one winner—the communists or the industry.

Brewer was the first person in an official film industry capacity who declared unrelenting and organized war with the communists on their own terms.

It was the resistance to communist capture of Brewer's AFL unions in 1946-'47 that pushed the communists into open, bloody union warfare in the Los Angeles streets, thus administering the first of a series of shock treatments that began to stir Hollywood out of its suicidal trance of "enlightened liberalism."

Even this did not arouse the movie audiences. Few newspapers clearly reported the fact that the violent strikes



of 1946-'47 in Hollywood were neither more nor less than open warfare for the communist control of the movie unions. Or that the unions were the club the communists

intended to use to force the studios to accept the kind of picture content and censorship that the party's screen writers, directors and producers were prepared to insist upon.

But after 1947 there was a stirring of public unrest as official government committees began to pile the facts on the public record. Even then, few movie-goers ever read such hair-raising documents as the six volumes of hearings on Hollywood communism published by Congress for 1951. If movie-goers had been ardent readers of such

(Continued on page 39)

How to pick a SUMMER

There's more to it than finding a cute



There might be wonderful bathing in a nearby lake, but be sure that you have the right to bathe there.

GETTING READY for a summer vacation in the hinterlands is like preparing for a landing on hostile shores during a war—both operations require careful planning and a lot of hard work before the mission can be undertaken properly. In both cases, it is necessary to know the exact location and conditions that are to be encountered.

Your first consideration, whether you plan to build, buy or rent your summer home, is to find a favorable location. This may sound easy, but actually it takes a considerable amount of time and investigation to make sure that the location meets all your family's needs. The whole family should have something to say about this—half the fun of finding a summer place is the planning of the various details in family councils. What do they like to do—fish, boat, swim, dance, hunt, hike, ride? If the spot does not meet their requirements, the finest vacation home in the world will prove to be a disappointment.

To establish a summer residence, you must make up your mind as to the approximate location. If you have a car and are to use the spot for only a few weeks a year, distance isn't so important. But, if you are a "week-end" vacationist or must rely upon public transportation, you will not want to spend more than three or four hours traveling each way. Therefore, 50 to 125 miles distance would normally be the range. To localize the area in which to look, use the desired distance you wish to travel as a radius to mark on a road map the various available potential vacation areas. You will probably find a half-dozen or so possible places that will meet your family needs.



- ① Avoid a spot unsheltered from the hot summer sun.
- ② Be equally careful to avoid a too-shady location.
- ③ Be sure the drainage will keep you high and dry.

After working out such general details as allowable costs and general section you wish to locate in, there are many ways to obtain a summer place. A copy of a local newspaper from a nearby town or county seat may have just the place you want in its "For Sale" ads. If not, you can pay in advance for the insertion of a want ad of your own, being sure to let it run for several issues.

Real estate agents nearest to the town in which you are seeking property may be able to give invaluable help. They usually have photographs of available properties and if you should wish to look at one, they will be glad to take you to it. A word of caution—don't be swayed too much by the agent's enthusiasm. He is thinking of his commission on the sale and is likely to be just as enthusiastic over any other place that involves the same amount of money.

If you are unable to visit the area at the present time, the real estate agent can save you a lot of running around by sending you a listing of available property. Then when you visit the area, you will have advance knowledge of type of land and buildings that can be had and the general value. Write to the local chamber of commerce, state Real Estate Board or the state Development Commission for the names of brokers in the vicinity you wish.

If you live near a National Forest, you may be able to obtain a cabin or cottage plot from the United States Forest Service. You can't buy the land, but you can rent a site and build a place on it by getting a permit. Anyone can get a permit and application is made by writing to the Forest Supervisor or Forest Ranger of the particular forest in which you think you would like to live, specifying the location of the property, the use to be made of it and the estimated cost of the building you intend to construct. Rentals range from \$15 to \$50 per year depending on location and accessibility.

Another source of low-cost land is the Bureau of Land

HOME

By **ROBERT SCHARFF**

little place in a pleasant setting.



- ④ Make certain that nothing contaminates your water.
- ⑤ Don't overlook the danger from fires and floods.



Above all, be sure that the family agrees on the vacation spot.

Management of the United States Department of the Interior. This bureau looks after the millions of acres of government-owned land. The land is available in small tracts for vacation or year-round home sites, and is also available for recreational and business purposes. It is priced, in some cases, as low as \$1 per acre under a renewable lease with option to buy at an average sale price of \$10 to \$50 per acre. If you are a citizen at least 21 years of age, or the head of a family (if you are not yet 21), you are eligible to rent or buy the land. The plots of land generally run from three to five acres. For a complete list of all regional land directors and the land they control, plus the most recent official explanation of the plan, write to the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C. and ask for the bulletin, "Facts on Small Tracts."

No matter what your source of information on property, you must go out and inspect it before signing on the dotted line. Make sure you are getting what you want. If it is lake-shore or riverbank frontage you wish, be sure that the property actually borders the lake or river. Wildcat land sharks have been known to peddle anything within a mile of water as "lake-shore" property. You must be certain, too, that you are getting a decent stretch of water front and not a bog or a rock pile, and that neighbors are not too close. Newspaper advertisements and real estate bulletins may be truthfully written, but you can't expect the owner to tell the bad features of his place. For example, last spring I read the following advertisement in the newspaper:

A-1 Sportsman's Camp — For Sale or Rent

Located in good hunting section near Connecticut River; only few steps from large well-stocked lake for good fishing and bathing. Just off asphalt highway; depot town handy. Neat 3-room log cabin with porch,

fireplace and situated in cool pine grove, 4 acres. Sale price \$3,000 or \$200 for season.

It sounded like just what I wanted, so I investigated. On arrival at the cabin site, I found everything in the ad very true. It was a good hunting section or at least it must have been because all surrounding territory was posted with no-hunting signs. It was near the Connecticut River; that is, if you call twenty miles near. True, it was only a few steps (big ones, of course) to the large lake, but in order to reach the lake, the real estate agent told me I would have to get a right of way from another owner for say, \$50 a year.

By this time I was thoroughly disgusted to say the least, and didn't bother to inspect the "neat" log cabin just off the asphalt highway, which turned out to be a half mile of almost impossible dirt road. The tall pines kept the cabin cool but cut off most of the sunshine and therefore made everything there damp.

This little parable of mine serves to emphasize, I hope, the primary necessity of personally inspecting property before renting or buying. It may sound silly, but each year thousands of Americans lay their hard-earned money on the line for vacation homes, sight unseen, and are properly gypped in one way or another. For this reason, take your time when obtaining a summer place and get the opinions of your family and friends. The more people who view the property, the more opinions you will receive, but remember, no place will suit everybody.

Once you arrive at a prospective summer place, thoughtful consideration must be given to the location factors of drainage, water supply, orientation and accessibility. Some thought must also be given to safety factors—paths of escape in case of a forest fire, distance from dangerous cliffs and protection against storms and floods. In cities and suburbs, municipal laws protect against dangers and disease, but in rural areas there are fewer rules and (Continued on page 55)

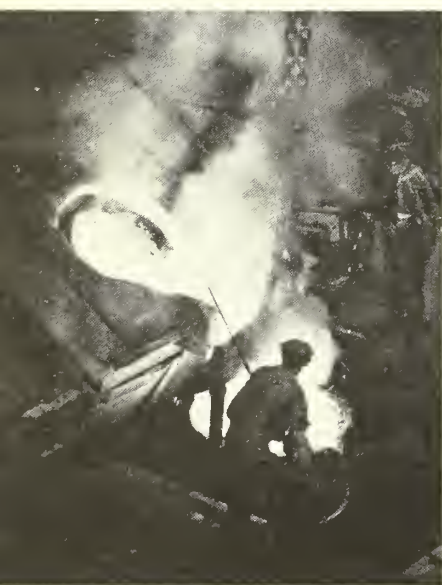


GERMANY TODAY

The rebirth of German industrial activity is dramatically shown in this busy Ruhr scene.

Emerging from the ruins, Western Germany is making an amazing recovery.

By WALDEN MOORE



Steel provides the sinews of German strength, and production is going up.



Precision-built equipment, such as these world famous Rolleiflex cameras, find ready markets.



This mile-long assembly line could be at Detroit. Actually it is in the modern Volkswagen factory.

THE FUNCTIONAL LINES of the striking glass-fronted building rising from landscaped flower-beds in the heart of Berlin are symbolic of the new Germany — a Germany that has forged from postwar ruins a booming industrial machine, a stable economy and a modern pragmatic political outlook.

The building, known as the "glass house," was erected at the Funkturm Fair Grounds by the Italian government, to house its exhibits at the German Industries Fair last fall. Italy was one of thirteen nations to whom West Germany played host at a giant industrial exhibition whose theme was "Living Standards of the Free World."

The exhibits included a family dwelling furnished with products of American and Western European industries. "The German goods in this house," as a letter from a Ger-

man newspaper friend of mine described them, "visibly expressed the higher standard of living which can be reached by the raising of production."

The "raising of production" has already resurrected the Berlin Fair Grounds from a bomb crater and turned it into a site that attracted 580,000 visitors to the Industrial Fair. The Fair grounds are now used for attractions ranging from modern horse races to pastry-making exhibits where skilled bakers turn out dishes from recipes dating back to medieval court kitchens.

Modern Germany, everywhere, is a combination of the old and the new, the reminiscence of tradition, the reminders of devastation and the promise of a brighter future.

In 1945, Berlin was in utter ruin. The city had been the target of forty major bombing missions from the West—



The rubble of a blasted country first had to be gotten out of the way.



Western Germany shows the American influence in many ways. Another is this self-service super-market which does a thriving trade in Frankfurt.

and days and nights of red army artillery barrage. There followed two months of red army occupation and systematic looting of whatever was left.

Today, from the Funkturm tower on the Fair Grounds, 400 feet above the city, a combination of damage and restoration is clearly visible. Blocks of houses have disappeared, leaving great open spaces. But, where rubble has not yet been cleared, people have planted flowers and vegetables, so that in summer, gardens rise from the ruins. To the east, one sees the Tiergarten—freshly planted with a million saplings. During the war, the Tiergarten, once a tall forest park, became a vast plain. Trees spared by bombs were chopped down by Berliners and used for fuel in the frigid winter of 1946.

From the Funkturm tower, one can also glimpse the new, ultra-modern Kempinski Hotel. Functionally built, and erected with

the help of ERP funds, the Kempinski has studio rooms with television available.

Nor is it only in Berlin that the "raising of production" is both a slogan and a fact.

Throughout West Germany, where at the close of the war 25 percent of all homes were in ruins, 400,000 new dwellings are now rising each year. Bricks are being made from the dust of rubble, and special housing projects (all privately financed) provide adequate three-room apartments for a rent as low as \$8 a month.

In Frankfurt the first super-market, complete with pushbaskets, was recently opened by the German firm Schade and Fullgrabe, after the owners had visited the U.S. to get a line on American methods of making life easy for customers.

Just outside of Cologne, a mono-rail train with a speed of 185 miles per hour has been tested by the German Railroad Study Company. Many trains already in operation give the traveler unusual service: office compartments with linguist secretaries, cinema and dance cars.

In 1945 railroad stations were piles of debris; locomotives, coaches and freight cars had been reduced to scrap. Routes were interrupted—for example, there was not a single heavy-duty railway bridge left across the Rhine. Much of the equipment that had not been destroyed had been stolen. It is estimated that the Russians carted off \$10,000,000 worth of loot—over and above what was legally granted them by the Potsdam agreement. The railroads suffered heavily from this larceny.

But today the Bundesbahn (Federal Railroad) has over 274,000 cars running on a network of rails throughout Western Germany. Half a million people are employed in their operation. Sixteen schools are maintained by the government to train personnel, and aptitude and psychological tests are given applicants by the Bundesbahn's psychological laboratory in Munich. Food on the railroads is famous for both quantity and quality—the German Sleeping and Dining Car Company even maintains its own wine cellar!

Reconstruction of the highway system (Autobahn) has paced that of the railroads. In 1945 less than 30 percent of the roads in industrial areas were passable. There are now 1,300 miles of super-highways, some of them four-lane, with call boxes stationed along the way in case gas or repairs are needed between service stations. There are also 15,000 more miles of good trunk roads.

Traffic in the big cities is handled by linguist policemen wearing brilliant yellow arm bands with the languages they speak printed in green. Shop windows are full; food is plentiful. Oxen are once again barbecued at folk festivals; bacon is baked in the breakfast pancake batter; beer, wine and traditional fruit liqueurs flow freely. Hotels provide accommodation for 300,000 travelers: 200,000 Americans took advantage of these facilities last year.

As these circumstances would indicate, there is practically no unemployment among West Germans. There are a million unemployed refugees from the Soviet Zone, however.

The plight of these refugees, herded together in cellars of unreconstructed buildings or deserted air-raid shelters, without any privacy and little sanitation, with only the meagerest sustenance, without means of making a livelihood, often without hope, is desperate—and dangerous. The longer their problem goes unsolved, and the *(Continued on page 57)*

HIS TEAMS WIN AND WIN AND WIN

Three times in nine years

Joe Hawk coached Bentley Post's
Juniors past 16,000 opponents.

By ED FITZGERALD



The National
Legion Junior
Baseball Trophy.

JOE HAWK is a stocky, sandy-haired school-teacher with a thickening middle and an unmistakably midwestern twang in his voice, who never played ball as a young man but who must be ranked as one of the shrewdest and most successful baseball coaches in America. He has coached three boys' teams to the Legion's National Junior Baseball Championship.

When the Robert E. Bentley Post 50 team of Cincinnati, Ohio, won the 1952

American Legion Junior Baseball championship at Denver, Colorado last September, Hawk set an all-time record by nailing down his third pennant in the country's most far-flung and most hotly competitive tournament for teen-age ballplayers. He and his boys had to outlast more than 16,000 teams. Joe's kids previously had won the championship

in 1944 and 1947. In addition, over a nine-year stretch they have reached the national finals three other times.

Many a major-league scout would give his right arm for quiet, unassuming Joe Hawk's record for developing baseball talent. Headed by Herman Wehmeier of the Cincinnati Reds, Clyde Vollmer and Ralph Brickner of the Boston Red Sox, and Don Zimmer, the Mobile shortstop who already has signed a Brooklyn Dodger contract as Pee Wee Reese's understudy for 1953, an even two dozen of his Legion protégés now under contract in professional baseball are grateful to the principal of Bridge-town, Ohio, Elementary School who handled them in Legion ball. Joe hasn't even tried to add up the number of his kids who have won college scholarships with the help of their baseball skill.

How does he do it?

"Hard work," Joe said, turning to his assistant coach, George Scholl, for confirmation. Scholl nodded his head and grinned. He made it clear that tactician Hawk doesn't spare the troops. Joe admits it cheerfully; hard work is the only "system" he has. "I'm married," he said, "but I haven't got any kids of

my own, so I can spend all my free time on this thing—and I do. We go to work right after the championship tournament every year and hold try-outs to screen boys for next year's team. No time wasted at all. Then we get the kids out on the ball field in April and start playing ball. Of course, they're still going to school then, and some of them are playing on school teams, but from July 1st on, they're all ours. After that, we play four games a week—on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday."

George Scholl interrupted. "Tell him," he suggested, "what we do the other three days in the week."

It was Joe's turn to grin slyly. "We practice," he said. "From three and a half to four hours, every Monday, Thursday and Saturday, we practice. Then on Monday night—every Monday night from April until the end of September—we have a team meeting at which we watch baseball movies, listen to guest speakers who know baseball, and talk about our own problems. We don't stop those meetings until the season is all over."

That doesn't sound as though Hawk

leaves anything to chance, but there is even more to his program. To make sure his Legion team has a steady stream of talent flowing up to it, he runs teams in three Knothole leagues which give kids from nine to fifteen a chance to pick up experience. The Class C league takes boys from nine to eleven, Class B takes the twelve and thirteen-year-olds, and Class A the fourteen and fifteen-year-olds. There is no bottom to the age qualification for American Legion Junior Baseball, only a ceiling. You can play the year of your seventeenth birthday; you may not play the year in which your eighteenth birthday falls. But Joe's Knothole leagues aren't regular Legion leagues. They are the kind of local expansion posts and coaches are free to improvise.

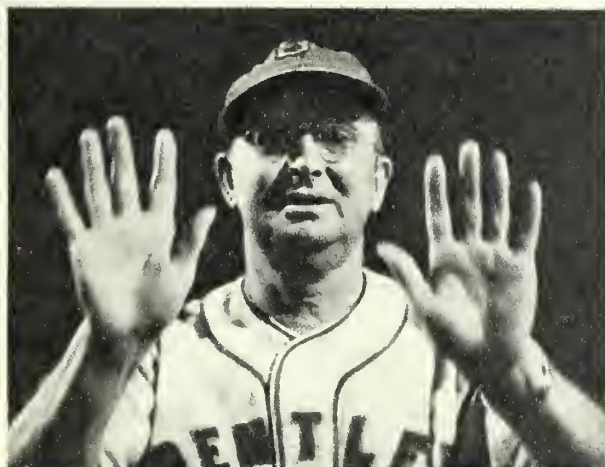
Joe loses so many classy eighteen-year-old ballplayers every year that he has to pay just as much attention to his "farm system" as he does to his varsity. Right there is the secret of his astonishingly frequent victories in the national championships. Most other Legion teams have a long, painful road to travel in order to rebuild after a championship array has been wrecked by "graduation." Joe Hawk simply reaches into his Class A league, runs the eager kids through a series of intra-squad games, and picks the players he thinks are most likely to help Robert E. Bentley Post 50 win another pennant. He comes up with some prizes, and at the same time, more than fulfills the chief aim of Legion baseball, which is to give summer time adult-led athletics to as many boys as possible. In 1952, more than twenty adults helped coach and manage the teams in the Bridgetown Base-

ball Association. "They are our real secret weapon," says Joe.

In 1952, Joe's third championship club had at least two truly outstanding players, pitcher Howard Whitson and catcher Russell Nixon. The Reds signed Whitson to a handsome bonus contract after he closed out the Denver finals with a 5-2 victory over San Diego, and Nixon, who, along with his twin brother, first-baseman Roy, graduated from Legion baseball in 1952, was picked as the "player of the year" in Legion baseball. Russ was further honored at the first game of the World Series between the Dodgers and Yankees, at Ebbets Field, when he was invited by National League president Warren C. Giles to throw out the first ball. Russ isn't the first Legion player-of-the-year tendered this honor but never before was it quite so appropriate. Giles, in whose field box Russ stood for the ceremony, is the former president of the Cincinnati Reds and himself a longtime member of Bentley Post. It was a big day for the baseball official as well as for the kid catcher.

It was a day, Joe Hawk admits ruefully, that might never have come about if he hadn't been able to talk the French Bauer Dairy Corporation of Cincinnati into sponsoring the Bentley Post ball club last spring. The local merchant who had picked up the bills for the team for a number of years had finally withdrawn. Bentley Post couldn't carry the load alone. There was a matter of some \$1,800 that had to be raised. Joe, the schoolteacher-coach, is also a first-class salesman on the side. He went to work.

Paul Betscher, general manager of (Continued on page 43)



Columbia Pictures caught Joe Hawk signaling "Hold up!" at the Denver Little World Series.



Cincinnati's Joe Gutzwiller holds first on a fancy slide. More action in Denver Series below.



The WELL-DRESSED SPORTSMAN

Today's outdoorsman is more comfortably dressed because of scientific developments and lessons learned in combat.

IF YOU'VE browsed through your favorite hunting and fishing catalog lately you've probably missed seeing an old familiar item. The basket fish creel — long the traditional badge of the trout fisherman — has about gone the way of the Model T and the bowler hat. There are still some of each around, but you'll have to hunt if you want to buy one.

The omission of the old-style creel indicates far more, however, than just the passing of a symbol. It is part of a whole new trend. It represents just one step in a process of evolution in the design of outdoor equipment.

Time was when the fisherman was almost stuffily traditional about his clothes and gear. For one thing, he had very little to choose from. Once he had the basic waders and creel and rod and reel, he added an assortment of clothing odds and ends usually chosen primarily for their rugged stoutness rather than their comfort and convenience.

Then came World War II. A good many part-time outdoorsmen suddenly found themselves in the Armed Forces

where outdoor living — and survival — became a full-time job with a grim purpose. Clothing and equipment designers and manufacturers found themselves suddenly in the business of turning out General Issue gear. It didn't take either group long to find out that there was a good deal more to outdoor clothing than just serving as a shell of protection against heat or cold, rain or snow. They soon learned, for example, that a properly designed jacket could easily double as a storehouse for a fighting man's small duffle without detracting from its basic function. By V-J Day there were especially designed vests, jackets, kits, and pouches to meet the needs of just about every class of fighting man. A compact apron-like fishing kit, to cite one example, saved the life of more than one pilot forced down at sea by providing the means of catching an occasional fish for food. The kit was designed for the purpose by "Mike" Lerner, the well-known big-game fisherman.

Today, both the sportsman and the

manufacturer think of sports gear in terms of weight, portability, and convenience as well as durability. As a result, when the up-to-date fast-water fisherman wades into his favorite trout stream this spring he will be just a shadow of his former self. A good many traditional (and bulky) items besides the basket creel will be missing from his gear. No floppy tackle pouch will swing from his back or shoulder. There will be no metal fly box jammed into a hip pocket, no heavy rain jacket left on shore with his lunch, no jumble of flies hooked onto his hat band. Yet, in spite of what seem to be tragic omissions, he will be better equipped, more comfortable, and less likely to get drenched by a sudden downpour than he ever was. What's more, he will weigh pounds less and be less encumbered.

Thanks to a combination of new designs, relatively new materials, and improved manufacturing processes, he will be streamlined for action with everything he needs within half an arm's reach.



Left, red Woolrich hunting coat and cap. Right, water-proofed Duxbak coat and cap. Coats have game pouches in back.

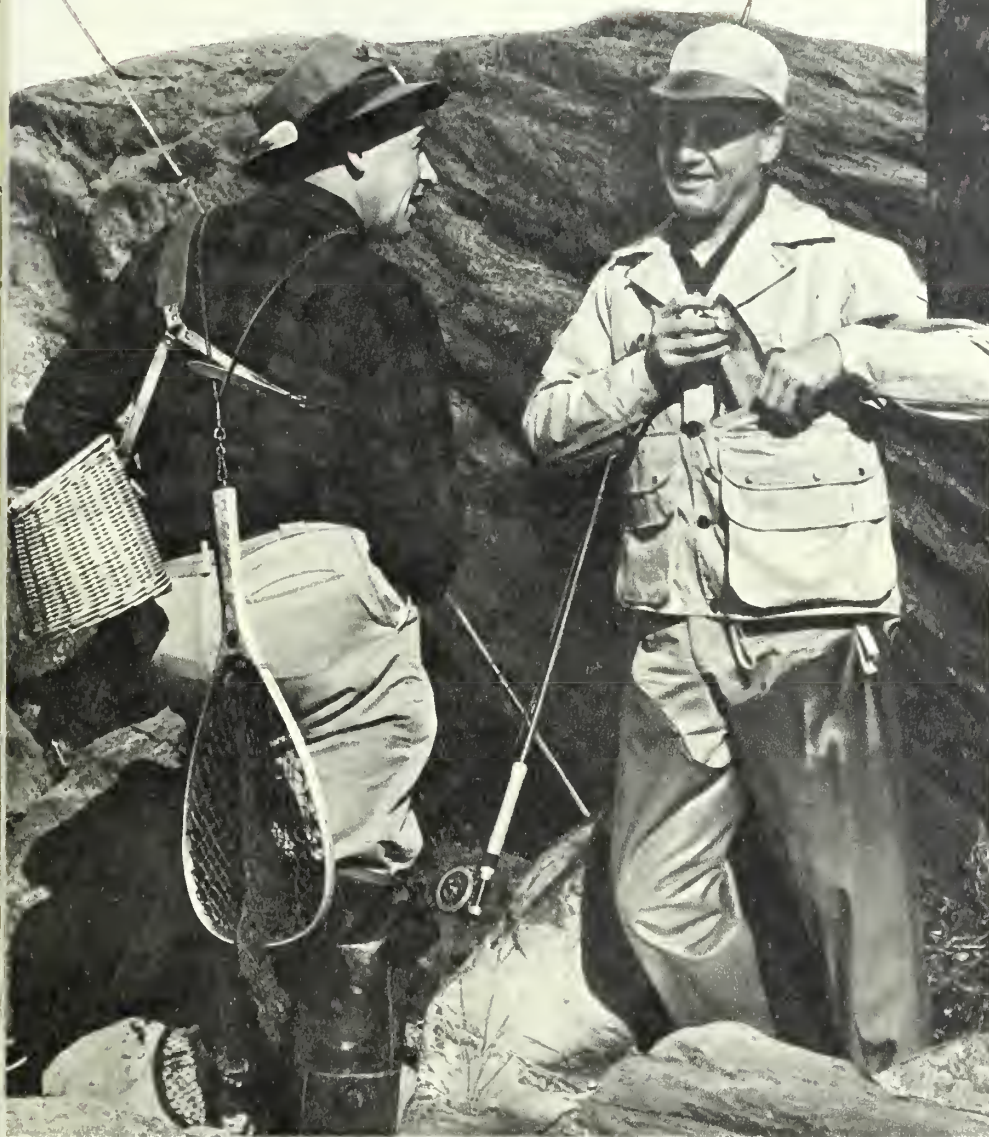


Storm coat parka with hood by U. S. Fiber and Plastics. Pullover model. Light weight. Good in boat or duck blind.



Plastic boat. Easy to inflate. Useful in shallow water, 8 lbs., folds to jumbo 'phone-book size.

By GEORGE H. WALTZ, JR.



The old and the new. Right, Masland Klamath coat. Note trout being dropped in zip-in creel, made of mesh. Waterproofed. Leg waders by U. S. Fiber and Plastics.

If he has invested in the latest, he will be wearing one of the new fishing jackets. Besides being a trim water-repellent short coat, it boasts no less than ten pockets of assorted sizes for stowing fly or lure boxes, sun glasses, cigar-

ettes, and other fishing incidentals, plus a giant expansion compartment built into the back big enough to hold a lunch as well as a compact rain cape or jacket. There's even a built-in creel made of nylon mesh that can be zipped out easily for cleaning or to serve as a handy fish carrier. Other conveniences include a rod-holder loop, a brass landing-net ring on a six-inch loop, and another brass ring to anchor down a leader cutter. For the fisherman who prefers a shorter, sleeveless garment to go with waders, there's a zippered vest of similar construction that houses almost as many conveniences, including a zip-on nylon creel. Empty, neither garment weighs much more than the combined weight of the old basket creel and its double-strap harness!

Instead of rubber or rubberized fab-

Plenty of pockets. Left shoulder holds cigarettes, right shoulder, eye-glasses.



ric waders or hip boots, our up-to-date angler will probably be wearing foot-and-leg gear made of Vinylite or some other similar plastic material. And for several reasons. Plastic, stocking-foot waders now available tip the scales at less than a pound and a half and are soft and pliable enough to be folded into a compact pouch-size bundle — a considerable saving in on-the-body weight and storage space over the conventional variety. Resistant to rot, mildew, scuffing, and peeling, they also can be quickly repaired right on the spot if they snag a tear. A special patching kit is provided with every pair. Plastic waders of this type can be had for less than \$10; plastic "hippers," which are also available, sell for around \$4.

The plastics like Vinylite and Koro-seal have revolutionized and lightened rainwear for the sportsman. A full-length plastic parka with hood weighs considerably less than a pound, while a plastic wader top, also complete with hood, can be folded into a flat six-by-six-inch packet. Either one can be bought for about \$6. A complete suit — pants and parka — sells for less than \$13.

Even the battered old felt hat, for years the favorite headgear of the trout fisherman, has given way to streamlined models of lightweight poplin. For those who prefer a peaked cap to the snap-brim variety, there is a design available that has a hinged plastic sun shield that can be flipped down in front of the wearer's eye with a flick of a finger.

Fishermen's pants, too, have come in for a remodeling. One new version, made of Zelan-treated cloth, features a button-over tab near the bottom of each leg to prevent the pants from "riding up" inside boots or waders. Another pair features an adjustable waist so the pants will fit snugly and comfortably over a wool shirt as well as a T-shirt or light sports shirt. A strap on each side of the waistband can be tightened or loosened to take up or let out

(Continued on page 58)

PHOTOS BY JOHN SCOTT



Ripon of Wisconsin makes soft buckskin hunting mitts with trigger finger in right hand. Wool lined.

HOW VETERANS STAND IN THE NEW CONGRESS

Economy is the watchword and
there are many ideas on the subject.

By SAM STAVISKY

THE SWING of political fortune which restored the Republican Party to power in Washington, enlarged the role of Edith Nourse Rogers, of Massachusetts as one of the champions of war veterans before the 83rd Congress.

Mrs. Rogers assumes this larger role by virtue of her becoming chairman of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs. It is in this committee that most veterans legislation originates; it is the chairman of this committee who must pilot most bills dealing especially with the needs of ex-GIs through the rocks and shoals of Congress.

Mrs. Rogers is on the roster of Congressional champions of the veteran not only by chance. She is a champion by conviction. During 14 previous terms in Congress, and even before, the lady from Lowell, Mass., earned a reputation throughout veteranism as a devoted friend of the men and women who fought in the uniform of their country, and especially as a vigorous advocate of the disabled ex-servicemen.

A little lady with a big heart, bright eyes and a cheery smile, with an orchid or gardenia perched off her shoulder, Mrs. Rogers belies her threescore and ten years by agility of foot and mind, spruceness of stride, and strenuousness of her daily schedule. Her shy voice, with a wisp of a catch in it, her pleasant demeanor camouflage a fiery spirit when aroused.

It would appear, then, to those unschooled in the ways of Washington that so ardent a chairman of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs should have little difficulty in obtaining legis-

lation from her own party in power in behalf of ex-GIs and their dependents.

But such is not the case.

The blunt fact is that veterans legislation is in for rough sledding in the current 83rd Congress.

The Republican Party made economy in government expenditures and a cut in taxes one of its principal platform promises in the 1952 election campaign, and the GOP leaders on Capitol Hill are eager to carry out this promise legislatively.

The difficulty is that there are at least three conflicting theories on how to economize on veterans affairs. Each of the three has substantial and powerful backing.

The first of these is the theory of the *adequate veterans program*, which has largely been followed since WW II but is now on the wane. The adequate veterans program seems to cost more immediately, but has long range economies because it functions better, achieves more per dollar invested, and makes the best use of past investments. Thus, by spending more on better medical practice, VA general hospitals cared for over 100,000 more patients in 1949 than the same facilities could have handled at the 1945 patient turnover rate. Mrs. Rogers, the veterans organizations, and most people who are closely familiar with the workings of the VA programs on the human level insist that the only sound—or real—economy in veterans affairs must come from a well-run and adequate program.

The second theory is the theory of *immediate cost reduction*. This gives

the simplest apparent economy, and is widely supported by nearly everybody whose main objective is to trim the national budget. For pure simplicity, nothing can beat it. If the VA is given only half as much money to operate on, then the "cost" will be cut in half. This theory ignores the crippling effect of the "economy" on the veterans program, and a poorer return for the money that is spent because of (a) the inefficiency of under-financed activities and (b) the continued closing down of facilities in which large capital invest-

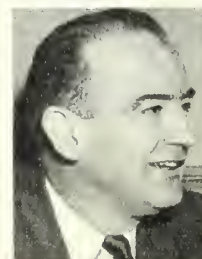
THESE KEY LEGISLATORS STRONGLY



Mrs. Rogers,
House



Taft,
Senate



McCarthy,
Senate



Jenner,
Senate



Ike greets Joseph M. Dodge, his Budget Director. Under Truman, Budget Director had great power to curtail veterans hospitals.

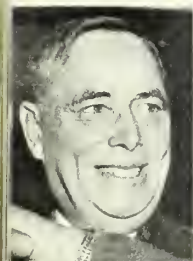
while Mrs. Rogers' committee is most influential in the field of new laws affecting veterans. There are, and always will be, new veterans laws in the hopper—but none of those coming up mean quite so much to veterans as the sound operation of existing programs.

"Our biggest battle in the 83rd Congress may well be the fight to keep what we have for the veterans," warns Mrs. Rogers. Those close to veterans affairs agree with her.

The attitude of President Dwight D. Eisenhower has, of course, an important impact on veterans legislation. He, too, is committed to a program of economy, but he has also publicly stated: "No program of economy should overlook the legitimate rights and needs of the disabled veterans."

In past Congresses veterans benefits have often been criticized and reduced for immediate economy's sake, leaving expensive facilities idle, hampering vets services and driving competent men out of the Veterans Administration—never

INFLUENCE HOW VETS LAWS, VA PROGRAM, NATIONAL SECURITY FARE.



Martin,
House



Bridges,
Senate



Hoffman,
House



H. A. Smith,
Senate



Capehart,
Senate



Saltonstall,
Senate



Halleck,
House



Carlson,
Senate



Rees,
House



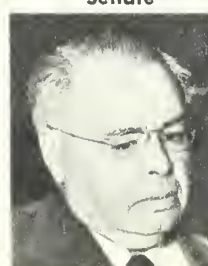
Millikin,
Senate



Short,
House



Allen,
House



Wolcott,
House



Taber,
House

ments have already been made, while the need for which they were built grows.

The third theory of economy is the theory of *administrative dispersal*. This idea is to break up the VA and hand its functions out to many other agencies. On the books, the VA budget would largely disappear—to become hidden in the budgets of other agencies. In past experience this proved actually to be more expensive, as it multiplied duplication and red tape in handling claims—and crippled the veterans pro-

gram. Because of its failure, Presidents Coolidge and Hoover centralized administration of veterans affairs in what is now the VA.

The most important legislation on veterans affairs will turn about the three economy ideas this year and next. And it is not necessarily true that a House Veterans Affairs Committee whose chairman is a champion of an adequate program can guarantee wise veteran policy. The economy battle swings the spotlight onto the *budget* and *government reorganization* plans,

to return to such risky employment.

Since the end of World War II there have been several attacks on veterans preference, on veterans hospitalization, on the GI Bill of Rights.

With immediate cost reduction a major issue and objective in the 83rd Congress, the veterans organizations must be especially vigilant during the next two years that the budget-slasher's hatchet be not wielded blindly on long-established veterans rights. These rights have been *earned* the hard way, and

(Continued on page 46)

WHERE THE LEGION LIVES — 4th in a series of pictures of Post homes

▲ Quigley-Baum Post 72, in Palmyra, Pennsylvania, occupied the new home pictured above in May, 1950. The interior includes a Legion meeting hall, a banquet hall, recreation room, restaurant facilities for members and their families, a Boy Scout room and a "civic room" for the meetings of civic, service, fraternal and

other community groups. The annual bowling tournament of the Legion Department of Pennsylvania has twice been rolled on Quigley-Baum Post's alleys. Post membership is now nearing 1,500 and is going up steadily. The new building cost a little more than a half million dollars.

THE LEGION IN PICTURES

SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR



The white arrow (left) points to sand that filled Hillsborough Inlet at Pompano Beach, Florida, three years ago. Cut off from their ocean outlet, boats in Pompano's harbor and the inland waterway (dark channels) might as well have been miles from the Atlantic instead of only a few hundred feet. The sand blockade drove out the charter boat business, and Pompano Beach's resort-appearance shrank.

The sand is gone now, and party boats have returned to Pompano. Instead of seeking state or federal aid, Pompano's civic groups and leaders banded together and financed the dredging and jettying project, with counsel from the Army Corps of Engineers.

Sterling McClellan Post 142, American Legion, played one of the leading roles in fund-raising and directing the inlet clearance. Even the distant *New York Times* saluted Pompano for handling its own problems without going to Washington.

COMMANDER VISITS "VALLEY OF OPPORTUNITY"

RECENTLY, National Commander Lewis K. Gough visited New York State's "Valley of Opportunity" in the Binghamton, Johnson City, Endicott area, where International Business Machines and the Endicott Johnson shoe company are nationally known for sharing the benefits of successful business with their workers and their communities. Commander Gough particularly honored Endicott Johnson's policy toward veterans (re-employment, jobs, training, nearly \$1 million vacation pay to men in service in WW II, housing projects, medical care for the disabled, retirement pensions and a host of other benefits). Commander Gough was royally received, had a busy time visiting the hospitals, clinics, golf courses and recreation areas available to employees and their families, and inspecting working conditions in the Endicott Johnson and IBM plants. Then the many Posts of the Sixth District gave him a feed.



Nearly 1800 "Valley of Opportunity" Legionnaires honored Commander Gough at dinner in Endicott Johnson's recreation hall at Endicott, N. Y. New York Commander Bruce Perry introduced Gough.

REMEMBRANCE IN CONNECTICUT

On Memorial Day, thousands of American Legion voluntary firing squads, grave-decoration committees and color guards will honor America's deceased war veterans with salutes and new grave flags. The year 'round, these volunteers render honors at the burials of our returned war dead.

Shown here is the firing squad of Post 86 in Wilton, Connecticut, in a Memorial Day ceremony at Wilton's Hillside Cemetery.



The Commander (right) and Endicott Johnson president, Charles F. Johnson, Jr., visited EJ disabled vet employee Anthony Cerasaro.



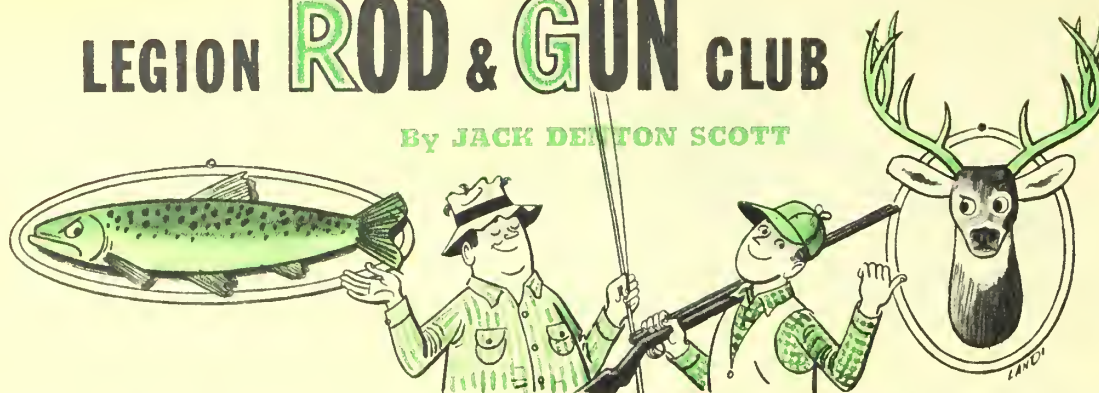
From a high point, IBM vice-president Dause Bibby, Commander Gough and president Johnson take in an eyeful of the valley



and Gough signs Korea vet Jim Martone to put Post 82 one up on last year.

LEGION ROD & GUN CLUB

By JACK DENTON SCOTT



IF YOU HAVE AN INTERESTING IDEA OR SUGGESTION OUR OUTDOORS EDITOR CAN USE ON THIS PAGE, HE'LL PAY OFF WITH HUNTING AND FISHING ACCESSORIES

Maine, usually in the lead when it comes to helping non-resident sportsmen, has just published *Fishing In Maine*, the annual angler's guide. This makes the 15th year of publication; the book is rich in material for the visiting fisherman. *Camps and Cottages for Rent* is another state-of-Maine booklet worth thumbing through. Write the Publicity Bureau, Gateway Circle, Portland, Maine, for free copies of these booklets.



A couple of facts about fish that even the argumentative fisherman can seem to agree on: (1) Removing scales from the creature is a messy, discouraging job. (2) Fish that are filleted are easier to cook and eat. Working on that simple basis, George Leonard Herter has brought to perfection a fillet knife designed by the French Canadians over 75 years ago. He has also published a booklet, entitled *Only Way to Professionally Fillet and Clean Fish*, and *True French Fry Fish*. A lengthy title but a worthy addition to any fisherman's library. This booklet's yours for free. Write Herter's Inc., Waseca, Minnesota.

Herter claims that most fishermen fillet incorrectly, leaving that worthless and tasteless portion of the fish appended—the belly. The above sketch gives the graphic example of a fish's carcass. Black portions are those that are eatable and the only ones that should be used. Don't waste your time cleaning and scaling worthless sections.

Here are a few Herter hints that may help: Scrape those stubborn scales off with the edge of a spoon—by scraping against the grain. If some of them still don't seem to loosen, scrape cross-wise. The natural curve of the spoon also catches most of the scales and keeps them off you; prevents another scaling job—that of taking the dried but sticky little objects off your own skin and clothing.

To properly fillet, first cut off the fish's head, then begin at the front of the fish, next to the backbone, cut deep into the fish until you strike the belly ribs, then run this cut back to the beginning of the fin fillet area. Go back to the beginning of your cut and, by pulling outward on the flesh, cutting toward the belly, work the fillet off down to the belly bones. Then push the knife through the fin fillet section and

carefully along the backbone, cutting off the entire fin fillet section. Repeat procedure on reverse side of fish. This system does away with the gutting of a fish. And you end up with a perfect, boneless hunk of meat.

Okay. You know how to properly scale and fillet a fish. Now, how about catching a few? May's the month to get into motion.

And according to the Fish and Wildlife Service, the 17,127,896 fishing licenses sold in 1952, an increase of 1,101,197 over the previous year, are a firm indication of the pull of the fishing line. It also seems to chop a big piece off the theory that Americans are spectator sports people and have little interest in getting in there and participating in the sport themselves. Over 17 million guys can't be wrong. Something else to ponder: Over 9,751,801 of these fishing licenses came from the four central geographic regions—the areas where half of the readers of *The American Legion Magazine* reside.

Summer shouldn't be just straight fish fare for the younger sportsman. In addition to varmint shooting there's fun in either entering or observing shooting matches.

Consider:

- (1) National Sons of the American Legion (Gallery) Trophy. For members of the SAL, 50 feet, indoors or outdoors, .22 rifles with metallic sights, five to eight members to a team, all from one squadron. Fired during April or May.
- (2) A. A. Mitten Trophy. For Sons of The American Legion. Outdoors only, 50 yards prone only, .22 rifles with metallic sights, five man teams only. Fired during June and July.

For further details on The American Legion Marksmanship Program, write George Sweeney, Chairman, 1598 Olympian Circle, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia.

In addition to wading icy mountain streams and stalking the forests of America when time and finances permit, are you also what the experts term "an armchair sportsman," or "a rocking-chair rover or adventurer"? I am, and I get a great deal of pleasure out of reading about sports in far places. Not long ago I saw a film that transported me out of hard realities for 22 minutes of foreign fun. And for free. The film is titled *Fabulous Fishing in*

South America; shows graphically the techniques, fun and fish in Chile and Uruguay. Trout, marlin, swordfish are just a few billed as the lead characters. This film (16 mm. color and sound) is available for loan to sports and civic groups. If your local Legion Post or sports club is interested, drop a line to South Bend Bait Company, South Bend 23, Indiana.

You fishermen who can only take a summer vacation and crave Florida should write for the free Fishing Guide distributed by the Stuart, Florida Chamber of Commerce.

Stuart, where the St. Lucie and Indian Rivers meet and head out to sea through St. Lucie Inlet is a place all fishermen should know. Four miles off shore in summer, the Gulf Stream veers northeast. Sailfish are lurking there. Summer tournament, June 1st to September 15th. Tackle prizes.

Free bottom-fishing off bridges around Stuart. Fresh-water fishing up jungle rivers. Bait casting. Reef fishing. Surf casting.



William A. Sterbinsky works in a clean note: "Don't throw away those small pieces of floating soap that you have around the house," he says.

"As you know, fishermen like to have a few extra hooks handy. That's why you see them stuck in hats, forced into the seat of a boat, etc.

"By just taking the hooks you want and forcing them into the soap chunk, they are easily seen, and if the soap and hooks should accidentally fall out of your pocket or the rowboat, they'll still be easily seen and can be retrieved, even from the water. Also with the contrasting colors of hooks and soap, during the twilight hours when many fish bite, the hooks remain easy to locate should you need them."

Are you a gun collector, a shooter, a professional or amateur gunsmith, a dealer? No matter what your interest in guns, gun catalog #3, with ammunition digest, available from Philip J. Medicus, 18 Fletcher Street, New York 38, N. Y., at 50 cents the copy is one of the most knowledgeable little books on the market and worth many times the asking price.

If you have problems or questions connected with the outdoors: hunting, fishing, dogs, etc., don't hesitate to send them on to The Outdoor Editor, American Legion Magazine, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N. Y. We will do our best to help. Please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply.

Schoolmen's Post Adopts Code of Principles And Definition of Teacher Responsibilities

A "Statement of Principles of Americanism for Teachers" has been formulated by the members of Schoolmen's Post No. 543, New York City, which was formally endorsed by the New York County Organization of the Legion. The statement is a clearly defined outline of the responsibilities of teachers, particularly in reference to slanted teachings and the limits of academic freedom.

Schoolmen's Post has a membership of over 600 teachers from every level and division of the New York City educational system. "As teachers and veterans," says Post Commander Moe Deutsch, "we feel that the use of these principles as a yardstick will help to avoid misunderstandings by the public and provide a basis for housecleaning in the teaching profession."

Statement of Principles

1. It is the responsibility of educators to transmit the cultural heritage of America to the younger generation as a basis for the continuing improvement of our society.

2. It is essential therefore, that educators be loyal to the spirit of our American institutions. This loyalty must include acceptance of the principle that changes in these institutions are to be accomplished by legal processes within the framework of the Constitution.

3. A teacher has the duty of developing in his pupils a knowledge of and a devotion to the foundations of the American way of life, namely the freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution, the dignity and worth of the individual, the inviolability of the family, the encouragement of free enterprise consistent with the general good of society and the control of government through elected representatives directly responsible to the people. It is also a teacher's duty to arouse in his pupils an acceptance of the responsibilities which accompany our freedoms. For these purposes, the teacher takes the place of the parents and represents the community during school hours.

4. A teacher is also responsible for guiding children toward truth. This requires not only scholarship but a mental and spiritual integrity which abhors the perversion of truth to serve the interests of Communism or any other form of totalitarianism. In our democratic society there are divergent points of view on many controversial subjects and the teacher must teach all the facts. Any distortion or "party line" approach would destroy the tradition of American education. A teacher who submits willingly to the authority of the Communist Party or its Front organizations,

or any authoritarian organization, has thereby voluntarily forfeited the right to teach in the public schools of a free society.

5. The public has the right to expect its teachers to adhere to the principles enunciated in this statement. As agents of the public, the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools have the duty of insuring the fitness of individual teachers. To do this, it is entirely reasonable for the Board of Education or the Superintendent of Schools to question teachers about overt acts of disloyalty, or about membership in organizations or groups dedicated to the destruction of the American way of life. Such investigation of a vital factor in a person's fitness to enjoy the privilege of teaching in a public school is no infringement of either individual rights or academic freedom.

6. A teacher who advocates the overthrow of our American form of government by force and violence, or who knowingly belongs to an organization dedicated to such ends, or who refuses to answer questions concerning such beliefs or membership, is unfit to teach in American schools and should be dismissed.

POSTS URGED TO OBSERVE MEMORIAL DAY ON MAY 30

Fitting ceremonies by all American Legion Departments, Posts and Auxiliary Units in commemoration of Memorial Day, May 30, is urged by National Commander Lewis K. Gough.

"Memorial Day should be a most sacred occasion for all American Legion units," said Commander Gough. "It is a day that we should consecrate to the memory of our fallen comrades of all wars. It was their sacrifice that made this nation great. Memorial Day should be for all American Legionnaires and Auxiliary members a day of rededication of our hearts and lives to God and Country."

Double Celebration

Weehawken (New Jersey) Post No. 18 will hold a double observance of Memorial Day—the services in honor of the fallen at the Weehawken War Monument following the annual township parade. This service will be followed by a meeting on the lawn of the Post home when—important to all members—the mortgage on the home and club house will be burned. Department Commander William C. Doyle will present Continuous Membership cards, 5 to 35-years, to Post members.

Legion Institute Fits Members for Top Posts On All Levels; 8th Term Will Start July 1st



Graduate cap patch

Department and National leadership for those who want to fit themselves for posts of responsibility in the world's largest veterans' organization. The 8th term of the Institute is scheduled to start during July.

The deadline for enrollment of Legionnaire students is June 15. Lesson No. 1 will be mailed out to all enrolled students during July, marking the start of another Legion school year.

Of the thousands of Legionnaires who have completed the course, many have been selected as Department leaders, and to places in the national organization. This year a distinctive patch for wear on the cap, an academic mortarboard in blue on a yellow background, will be issued to all Legionnaire students who enroll and who com-

plete the course. This is in addition to the graduation certificate which is officially signed by the National Commander and the National Adjutant.

The Institute is conducted under the direction of the Membership and Post Activities Division at National Headquarters, Indianapolis. Director C. M. (Chuck) Wilson has announced that informational pamphlets and application blanks for enrollment have been supplied to all Department Headquarters, and are also available to Posts and individual Legionnaires by writing the Division at National Headquarters.

Tuition fees are fixed on a sliding scale—1 to 4 enrollments from a Post, County or District, \$6.00 each; 5 to 9 enrollments, same units, \$3.00 each; 10 or more enrollments, same units, \$2.00 each. In the past many Posts have selected students and paid their fees—and this plan is being continued for the 8th term. Records show that the investment has paid big dividends in developing qualities of leadership and that a great number of the most effective leaders in many Legion areas are graduates of former terms of The American Legion Institute.

"Hometown USA" Commended in Congress As Vital Service to War-Wearied Men Overseas

"Hometown USA," a Legion program which makes possible an exchange of tape-recorded personal messages between the folks at home and service men and women overseas, was launched experimentally during the 1952 National Convention in New York City. It was so successful immediately that, at the October meeting of the National Executive Committee, official sanction was given to a national program.

Thousands of Posts and Auxiliary units have taken up the program; more than 2,000 in the United States have pledged cooperation with local Posts and Units by including voice recordings and written greetings from men overseas on their regular broadcasts. In Michigan, Governor G. Mennen Williams officially proclaimed a "Hometown USA" week as the Michigan Department Commander Eugene N. Houck encouraged all Posts to adopt the project and participate in it fully.

The program has attracted wide attention and has been discussed and commended in Congress. In her "K-E-E-N-O-T-E-S," an occasional bulletin sent to the press and to her constituents, Mrs. Elizabeth Kee, Congresswoman from the 5th West Virginia District, a member of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, gave high praise to the project. Mrs. Kee said:

"War-toughened veterans of grim battles can hardly hide their disappointment when they are passed over at mail call. Many a grown person has shed secret tears because a letter has not arrived. It is a major tragedy in the lives of those who are away for the first time. The need for a message from home is more vital to a homesick person than food or drink.

"Recognizing this human need and finding a way to meet it is one more service The American Legion is giving to members of the Armed Forces all over the world. They, more than any other one group, remember the heartaches of loneliness and homesickness. Their new project, called 'Hometown USA,' is a tremendously important but still relatively simple plan. Congressman Stringfellow, of Utah, says 'it provides the next best thing to face-to-face contact between mothers and sons, wives and husbands, sweethearts and friends. It permits a relationship at the heartstring level.' Speaking further on the floor of the House of Representatives, Congressman Stringfellow said: 'Whether these American boys are soldiers, sailors, airmen or Marines, whether they are cold or warm, hungry or well fed, suffering from wounds or in the prime of physical condition, all of these men have one common denominator. They are all lonely—all a little homesick—all longing for Hometown USA.'

"The Hometown USA project makes it possible to record greetings of mother,

NORTH DAKOTA SOLONS PAY HONOR TO JACK WILLIAMS

The North Dakota Legislature paused long enough in its deliberation of State matters to pay a well-deserved and well-earned tribute to Jack Williams, Department Adjutant—the only one the North Dakota Legion has ever had. A resolution adopted by both Houses extended congratulations to Department Adjutant Williams upon entering his 35th year in that office, and that the Legislature "expresses its gratitude and appreciation of his many years of service in a great American cause."

One of the founders of the Legion in North Dakota and its Adjutant since the organization took form in 1919, Adjutant Williams has served continuously. He doubled in brass in 1942-43 when he traveled with National Commander Lynn Stambaugh as Aide. The only other Department Adjutant who can challenge Jack Williams' record of service is James L. Boyle of Maine, who was a delegate to the Paris Caucus, Secretary of the Maine delegation at the St. Louis Caucus, and Department Adjutant since the Legion was organized in the Pine Tree State in 1919.

father, wife, sweetheart or friends, to a serviceman. These messages are processed and then sent directly to the serviceman by The American Legion. Through a cooperating plan with the various camps and installations, he then has opportunity to record a message to be sent back home. The Department of Defense has given the plan its enthusiastic approval, and has directed its personnel to cooperate in every way."

A pamphlet explaining in detail how Departments and Posts may activate "Hometown USA" has been distributed from National Headquarters. Additional copies of the pamphlet are available on request to "Hometown USA," The American Legion, 1608 K Street N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Memorial Day at Santa Cruz

A traditional service at Santa Cruz (California) High School is the solemn observance of Memorial Day, in which members of the Legion Post, as well as the community participate. Soon after the end of WW1 a Memorial Field was dedicated at the school, with eleven trees surrounding it, each tree dedicated to a student lost in WW1. A part of the service each year is the placing of wreaths at each tree by the Girls' Honor Society, and a tribute to the 70 who were lost in WW2. The flag ceremony is conducted by Legionnaires, reports C. E. Fehlman.

JUNIOR BASEBALL PROGRAM FEATURED IN MOVIE FILM

With the coming of spring and the opening of the major league baseball season, the Legion's Junior Baseball program is getting a big lift from a 10-minute short film being shown in movie houses throughout the country. It is titled "Legion at Bat," and is a smashing feature detailing the magnitude and importance of the program.

Directed by veteran producer Emerson York and released by Columbia Pictures Corporation, the film is scheduled to be shown in more than 5,000 theaters to an estimated audience of 50,000,000 people. The narration is by Bill Stern, a sportscaster whose voice is known to sports fans everywhere, with the technical credits going to James (Rip) Collins, former major league star, the film was produced in association with the National Americanism Commission.

Highlights of the film show sequences from the 1952 National Convention parade in New York City; the election of National Commander Lewis K. Gough; the growth and development of American Legion Junior Baseball with star graduates Larry Jansen, Warren Spahn, Virgil Trucks, Bob Feller, Ralph Kiner, Stan Musial, Pee Wee Reese, Ed Lopat, Ted Williams and many others. Included are action shots of the final game of the 1952 Little World series between the Cincinnati, Ohio, and San Diego, California, teams, played under the arcs at Bear Stadium, Denver, Colorado.

The film winds up with a close-up of the Junior Baseball player of the year, Catcher Russell Nixon of the Cincinnati championship team sponsored by Robert E. Bentley Post No. 50, who takes the final and well-dressed bow. The spirit of Junior Baseball is vividly and forcefully presented in the last scene as both teams join in the handclasp of good sportsmanship.

A graphic story of the Robert Bentley Post champion team and its veteran coach, Joe Hawks, "His Teams Win and Win and Win," is printed in this number of the magazine, on page 20.

LEGION'S SCOUT PROGRAM STRESSES CIVIL DEFENSE

Emphasizing the importance of Boy Scouts in the Civil Defense structure, the Boy Scout Committee of the Department of Illinois, chaired by George C. Sullivan, has set up a plan to stimulate Post sponsorship of Boy Scout Troops. Incorporated in the plan is the thought to integrate the Scouts and Explorers into the Civil Defense system, such as observers for the Ground Observer Corps and training in first aid and relief.

Another part of the program is pointed to a campaign to stimulate the Scouting program and to assist Posts and Auxiliary Units in sponsoring Troops and Cub Packs, with plans to meet local needs or facilities.

NEW DEPARTMENT ADJT. TAKES OVER IN MISSOURI

Missouri's Department Commander, Harold L. Butterfield, has announced the appointment of James S. Whitfield as Department Adjutant to succeed John H. Hatton, resigned. Adjutant Hatton had served the Missouri Department for several years, since the Headquarters were removed from Kansas City to Jefferson City. The new Department Adjutant assumed his duties on March 21.

In his new capacity, Adjutant Whitfield will be the host Adjutant to the 35th National Convention in St. Louis, August 31 to September 3. He is a WW2 veteran and at the time of his appointment was serving his second term as a District Commander.

TRIBUTE IS PAID TO MAN WHO CHRISTENED LEGION

Throughout the Department of Kentucky, by proclamation of Department Commander Harry H. Hansbrough, Jr., "Major Gordon Observance Day" was celebrated during the Legion birthday week, March 15-17. The special day was designated in honor of Major Maurice K. Gordon, prominent Madisonville attorney and dean of the Hopkins County bar, who is Kentucky's No. 1 Legionnaire.

It was Major Gordon, then serving with the 36th Division, a member of the initial Caucus in Paris on March 15-17, 1919, who moved that the veterans organization then in the making be named The American Legion. Major Gordon returned to the home land in time to attend the first stateside Caucus at St. Louis on May 8-10, 1919; was one of the organizers of the Legion in Kentucky and the Hopkins County Post No. 6 at Madisonville, his home town. He served as Department Commander in 1920-21, and as National Executive Committeeman the following year.

The main celebration centered in Madisonville on the evening of March 17 when several hundred Legionnaires drawn from many parts of western Kentucky gathered at the fine clubhouse of Hopkins County Post No. 6 to pay a personal tribute to Major Gordon. Some dozens of others, scattered from New York to California, sent letters and telegraphic messages—all too many to be read at the meeting which followed a barbecue dinner.

Post Commander Fred Oglesby presided, and during the course of the evening presented Major Gordon framed copies of a congratulatory message from National Commander Lewis K. Gough, the Department Commander's proclamation, a diamond-studded Past Department Commander's lapel button, and a Gold Life Membership card awarded by Hopkins County Post No. 6.

In attendance at the observance were Department Commander Harry H. Hansbrough, Jr., Department Adjutant

Tom Hayden, Assistant Department Adjutant Forrest Newcomb, Past Department Commander Charles Blackburn, present Grand Chef de Gare, 40 and 8 of Kentucky, and other officials, past and present, of the Bluegrass State Legion. Boyd B. Stutler, Managing Editor of *The American Legion Magazine*, represented the national organization at the Madisonville observance.

Raised Fund for Hospitalized Vets

Republic Aviation Post No. 1240, Farmingdale, New York, has long been attentive to the needs of hospitalized veterans. At the last Christmas season the Post set out a number of "Buddy Boxes" for voluntary contributions to carry on its work. Employees of the Republic Aviation Company, Farmingdale, Greenlawn and Port Washington responded with contributions amounting to \$16,979.50 — which enabled the Post to expand its work.

JAMES A. HARD, GAR VET, SECOND TO LAST, IS DEAD



James A. Hard

James A. Hard, next-to-last surviving member of the Union forces of the Civil War and the nation's oldest war veteran, died at Rochester, New York, on March 12 at the age of 111. Death came to the high spirited, cigar-smoking veteran ten days after his right leg was amputated above the knee in an effort to check a circulatory deficiency.

His death cuts the list of Civil War veterans to five—one Union, and four Confederates. The sole Union veteran is Albert Woolson, 106, Duluth, Minnesota, last man of the Union's Army of 2,675,000 men, and last man of the Grand Army of the Republic, once a powerful force of more than 400,000, of which he remains the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

Surviving Confederate veterans are: William A. Lundy, 105, Laurel Hill, Florida; Thomas A. Riddle, 104, Austin, Texas; John Salling, 106, Slant, Virginia, and Walter Williams, 110, Franklin, Texas.

Born near Victor, New York, enlisted in the Union Army four days after the firing on Fort Sumter, when he was 19-years-old. He served with Company E, 37th New York Volunteer Infantry, and saw action at Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, South Mountain and Antietam.

Active in the Grand Army of the Republic, he was the New York Department Commander for some years, disbanding the group in 1947 when he was the lone survivor. He was one of the few veterans who gathered at Indianapolis in 1949 for the last National Encampment of the GAR.

PRESIDENT NAMES MAY 16 TO HONOR ARMED FORCES

President Eisenhower has designated Saturday, May 16 as Armed Forces Day to pay honor and tribute to our men in service in all branches. The slogan for the observance will be "Power for Peace." This date will mark the fourth anniversary of Armed Forces Day which, by Presidential proclamation in 1950, replaced the separate observances by the individual arms of the defense structure.

Departments and Posts of The American Legion are urged to join with other veteran, civic and patriotic groups in local and State celebrations honoring the members of our Armed Forces in emphasizing their responsibilities in our nation's effort to attain a lasting peace.

LEGION CITED FOR WORK IN GETTING OUT THE VOTE

The American Heritage Foundation, through its Executive Secretary Clyde C. Vandenberg, presented the national organization of The American Legion an honorary citation "in appreciation of outstanding performance in support of the national non-partisan register and vote campaign of 1952."

The presentation was made in the offices of *The American Legion Magazine* in New York City, and in the absence of National Commander Lewis K. Gough was accepted for the Legion by Past National Commander James F. O'Neill, Director of Publications.

"On November 4, 1952, the United States witnessed the greatest demonstration of active citizenship at the polls in the history of the nation. More than 62 million American citizens marched to the polls as free men and women and cast their ballots in accordance with the dictates of their own conscience. This is a grand total of nearly 12 million more votes than ever cast before," Mr. Vandenberg said.

In paying tribute to the Legion's aid he said: "This tremendous achievement would not have been possible without the unselfish and sustained crusade on the part of four million members of the Legion and its Auxiliary who labored diligently over an eight months period to get Americans to register, know the issues, and vote at the election."

The Legion's own "Pledge to Vote" campaign, the magazine cover "If You're Not Registered You Can't Vote," and the Legion's slogan "Vote as you please, but please vote" were cited as particularly effective in the nationwide campaign.

Sends Magazine to Korea

William Verhagen Post No. 60, Kimberly, Wisconsin, is another Legion unit which sends *The American Legion Magazine* to all members of the Armed Forces from its area who are serving in Korea.

ADDY NAMED CHAIRMAN OF CHILD CARE COMMISSION

David V. Addy, Detroit, Michigan, has been appointed Chairman of the National Child Welfare Commission by National Commander Lewis K. Gough to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chairman Samuel S. Fried, Rehoboth Beach, Delaware. Chairman Fried, who had served since October, 1952, was forced to relinquish the place in mid-year because of health and on advice of his physicians.

Chairman Addy, who is a Past Department Commander and Past National Executive Committeeman of the Michigan Legion, is nationally known as an expert in the field of child welfare. He has had long service on the Legion's National Child Welfare Commission and was its Chairman in 1946, 1947, 1949 and 1951. He was currently serving as Vice Chairman of the Commission. In civil life he is Budget Director of the city of Detroit.

George Ehinger, Dover, Delaware, was named by National Commander Gough to replace Chairman Addy as Vice Chairman. The new Vice Chairman is a Past National Executive Committeeman and has served for a number of years as Chairman of the Child Welfare Committee of the Delaware Department. He was Area B Child Welfare Chairman in 1949.

OBSERVANCE OF POPPY DAY SET FOR SATURDAY, MAY 23

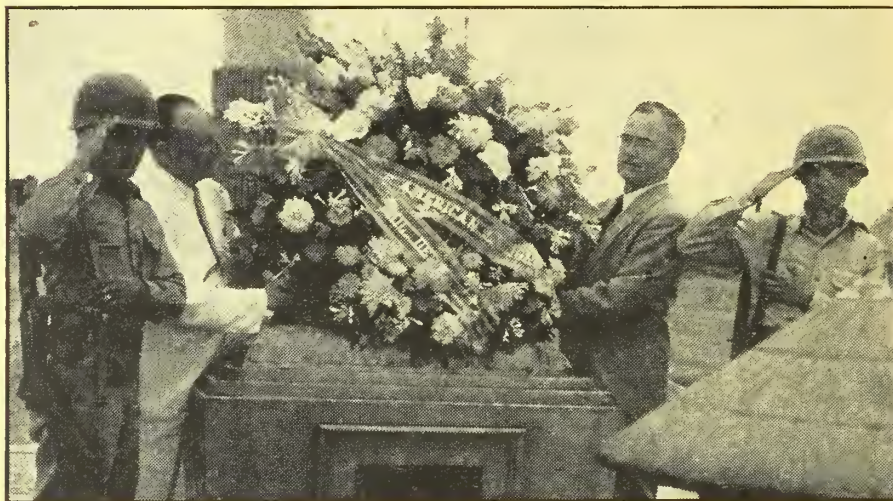
The annual observance of "Poppy Day" throughout the nation has been set for Saturday, May 23, Mrs. Rae Ashton, National President of the million-member American Legion Auxiliary has announced. On that day millions of Americans will wear a bright red poppy to honor our war dead, and to aid the disabled veterans.

On the day designated—in some areas for a couple or three days in advance—women of the Auxiliary and men of the Legion will take station on downtown street corners, tramp from door to door and visit community business offices to distribute an estimated 40,000,000 red paper replicas of the flower that gained fame as a decoration of WW1 battle cemeteries in Europe. The paper poppies are assembled in a year-round program of the Auxiliary by veterans in hospitals and convalescent workshops. In addition to the much needed monetary reward, the veterans receive in this program what the doctors evaluate as a necessary and important form of occupational therapy.

Last year more than \$2,500,000 was realized from distribution of 30,000,000 poppies. Much of the money remains in the communities where it is raised and serves to assist disabled veterans and needy children of veterans.

The little red poppy is a symbol of remembrance and a token that we do not forget the men who fell or their disabled comrades.

TRIBUTE PAID TO PHILIPPINE'S UNKNOWN SOLDIER



Solemn honors were paid to the unknown dead of the Republic of the Philippines in World War II by The American Legion, represented by two of its Past National Commanders, in early March. Past National Commanders Frank N. Belgrano, Portland, Oregon, (left), and Stephen F. Chadwick, Seattle, Washington, led in the ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Fort Santiago, Manila, and placed a wreath on the tomb. In memory of the American dead, the Legion leaders also placed a wreath at the flagstaff at Fort McKinley National Cemetery. Commanders Belgrano and Chadwick were members of a special commission sent to the Philippines to make a survey for our Government of the mutual security aid results in that country.

MONTANA LEGION WINS IN EFFORT TO UNCOVER REDS

Culminating a five-year battle by the Legion to get a law on the Montana statute books that can be used to uncover and combat communist, communist-front and other subversives, the State Legislature at its recent session enacted a law to set up an Un-American activities investigating committee. The sum of \$5,000 was appropriated for the expenses of the committee.

The Montana Department of the Legion had sought such a law since 1948, when E. F. Naegele, then Department Commander, inaugurated an aggressive campaign against subversives and un-Americans. At the 1951 session the Legion-sponsored measure was enacted, but the Legislature failed to make an appropriation for expenses and operation—and thus it failed.

The present law provides for a bipartisan committee of four members, two from the Senate and two from the House. The records gathered by the Legion's Un-American Activities Committee, headed by Past Department Commander Naegele, will be made available to the investigators, who will make their report to the 1955 session of the Legislature.

V. O. Overcash, Past Department Commander and present National Executive Committeeman, who has played a leading role in the Department's anti-subversive program, points out that more than 20 persons have run for public office on the communist party ticket in Montana. Though he believes that the new law "will only scratch the surface."

MARINE AVIATION HISTORY AVAILABLE TO MC AIRMEN

The Marine Corps, in 1947, issued a *History of the Marine Corps Aviation in World War II*, by Robert Sherrod, for presentation to Marine Corps flyers as one means of equitably distributing the profits earned by the Corps' Exchanges during the war. The funds were limited and the free distribution was limited to those who had earned battle stars on their campaign ribbons and to the next-of-kin to those killed in action.

The Marine Corps has announced that there are still some unclaimed copies on hand which are available to eligible Gyrene flyers on request. The eligibles are those who served in Marine Aviation during WW2 and earned at least one combat star, and the next-of-kin of those killed in action.

Applicants for the history are advised to send complete names, serial numbers, aviation units served with, dates of attachment and detachment, awards, medals and combat stars to: Major Edna Loftus Smith, USMCR-W, Room 5E567 Op-52, Pentagon Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Antwerp Post Serves Flood Victims

Antwerp (Belgium) Post No. 1 was actively on the job when the recent disastrous tidal floods spread havoc throughout its area. With Post members and Leslie A. Weisenburg, American Consul at Antwerp, Commander Ed Pauser visited flooded villages and distributed food and clothing to American and Belgium war veterans. A liberal response was made to Commander Pauser's appeal for funds.

POST FINDS YOUTH PROGRAM CHECKS JUVENILE HOODLUMS

When Adam Plewacki Post No. 799, Buffalo, New York, moved into its new \$400,000 home in 1949, it soon found that the two-story yellow brick structure was a target for youngsters in the area. Windows were shot out by air rifles, lawn and shrubbery were torn up, and autos in the parking area were stripped and defaced, and there were other vandalism both costly and annoying.

Leaders of the Post, which is the largest in the Department of New York, looked about for a solution—and they found it. The Post's recreation facilities were opened to the youth of the neighborhood. At first they came three or four a day, then when the word spread that there were no strings to the open house, the attendance grew to a score or more each day. Vandalism was not completely eliminated, but it was reduced to a minimum—the youngsters who accepted the use of the bowling alleys, billiard room, the gym, the basketball, badminton courts and other facilities do their own policing.

A feature article about the Post's youth program in the Buffalo *Evening News* quotes a police official as saying: "What the Plewacki Post is doing is wonderful. It keeps the children under proper supervision and is one of the mediums of cutting down juvenile delinquency. They get a chance to let off extra energy in beneficial ways and children seldom get involved with the law when they are members of a church group, a club, or some other recreational program."

Commander Eugene Kayne says the Post does not stop at allowing youngsters free use of the play rooms and recreational facilities. At its last Hal-loween party, more than 3,500 boys and girls of the general neighborhood were in attendance, and other parties are held during each year. Two high school juniors are sent each year to the Empire Boys' State.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR CIVIL DEFENSE GROUPS

Men with military experience are urgently needed to volunteer for assignments in Civil Defense and Ground Observers Corps. At its last National Convention in New York City The American Legion recognized this need and approved recommendations calling for the participation of all members in these two activities, which are so vital to our security.

The mission of Civil Defense is well known—it is designed to reduce the loss of life and restore normal operations as quickly as possible following any enemy attack. A sound, well organized Civil Defense corps in operation at all levels can serve as a powerful deterrent to attack.

The Ground Observers Corps, while less well known, performs an inval-

able service by complementing our radar screen. It is a most important component of our air defense system.

Detailed information on these programs can be obtained upon request to the National Security Division, The American Legion, Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Past Commanders Honored

Five Hundred Legionnaires, wives and friends were in attendance at the 33rd annual Washington's Birthday banquet given by Joseph L. Davis Post No. 47, Havre de Grace, Maryland, which has become known as one of the prime winter social events in that area. Two Past Commanders, Joseph W. Dye and M. J. Bouchelle, were presented Gold Life Membership cards by Commander Albert Alexander.

IOWA POST GIVES TIMELY SERVICE AT TRAIN WRECK

Members of McGlothlen-Cowie Post No. 145, Sheldon, Iowa, were on the job quickly when a passenger train collided with a railroad snow plow near Sheldon on the night of February 21. One passenger was killed and 26 injured—the Legion mustered its forces quickly and much suffering and discomfort was alleviated.

The manager of the Legion Club obtained buses from the local school to take 250 uninjured passengers to the Legion club house. Legionnaires and Auxiliaries served hot coffee and sandwiches to the stranded persons until transportation problems could be worked out. Post officers have received many letters of thanks for its fine service.

Dates for 1953 Legion Department Conventions

The Department of Florida, as usual, leads off in 1953 with its Department Convention at Orlando on May 22-24, and is the only Department unit to hold its annual meeting in that month. The others will be held, tightly bunched, in June, July and early August.

The 35th annual National Convention will be held at St. Louis, Missouri, on August 31-September 3.

DEPARTMENT	PLACE	DATES
Alabama	Mobile	July 5-7
Alaska	Cordova	June 24-27
Arizona	Flagstaff	June 11-13
Arkansas	Little Rock	July 24-26
California	Long Beach	July 30-Aug. 2
Canada	Winnipeg	June 13
Colorado	Estes Park	June 12-14
Connecticut	Hartford	July 16-18
Delaware	Dover	July 17-18
D. of C.	Washington	July 30-Aug. 1
Florida	Orlando	May 22-24
France	Paris	June 20
Georgia	Savannah	July 10-12
Hawaii	Honolulu	July 16-18
Idaho	Moscow	July 31-Aug. 2
Illinois	Chicago	Aug. 6-9
Indiana	Indianapolis	July 24-27
Iowa	Waterloo	Aug. 3-5
Italy	Messina (Sicily)	June 13-14
Kansas	Topeka	Aug. 7-9
Kentucky	Louisville	July 10-12
Louisiana	New Orleans	July 24-26
Maine	Rockland	June 19-21
Maryland	Baltimore	July 8-11
Massachusetts	Lowell	July 9-11
Mexico	Mexico City	Aug. 1
Michigan	Detroit	July 30-Aug. 2
Minnesota	Minneapolis	Aug. 2-5
Mississippi	Biloxi	July 5-9
Missouri	Joplin	July 17-19
Montana	Great Falls	June 26-28
Nebraska	Omaha	Aug. 2-4
Nevada	Las Vegas	Aug. 6-8
New Hampshire	Nashua	June 19-21
New Jersey	Asbury Park	Sept. 10-12
New Mexico	Silver City	June 24-26
New York	Rochester	July 17-19
North Carolina	Wilmington	June 10-13
North Dakota	Minot	June 28-30
Ohio	Cleveland	July 24-26
Oklahoma	Tulsa	Aug. 8-9
Oregon	Seaside	June 17-20
Panama C.Z.	Balboa	June 6-7
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	July 27-Aug. 1
Philippine Is.	Manila	June 12-13
Puerto Rico	Ponce	July 25-26
Rhode Island	Providence	June 19-21
South Carolina	Charleston	June 27-30
South Dakota	Mitchell	June 14-17
Tennessee	Chattanooga	July 17-19
Texas	Beaumont	Aug. 7-9
Utah	St. George	June 4-6
Vermont	Brattleboro	July 16-18
Virginia	Roanoke	Aug. 14-16
Washington	Yakima	Aug. 13-15
West Virginia	Huntington	July 25-27
Wisconsin	Oshkosh	July 17-19
Wyoming	Lander	June 25-27

★ ★ ★ LEGIONITEMS ★ ★ ★

Captain Belvidere Brooks Post No. 450, New York City, covering Manhattan West Side from 72nd to 100th Streets, found that many public school classrooms were without American flags. The Post bought 100 silk flags for classroom use and presented them to the Board of Education—classroom presentations were made by Past Commander Lambert Fairchild, Post Commander Edward C. Jackson and staff. . . . Woodland Hills (California) Post and Auxiliary Unit, which always works as a team, recently hosted 200 of the town's business men at a dinner party "in deep appreciation for the many good things the merchants have done for the Post since it was started five years ago." . . . F. M. Cleckner, Ohio's 14th District Posts hold open house for Korean veterans on June 25—the anniversary of the start of the Korean War.

Riley-Vest Post No. 9, Bluefield, West Virginia, highlighted its ceremonies honoring Korean veterans with a radio panel discussion by four men, representing the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps, who had but recently returned from the Korean front. Post Commander H. Edward Steele presented Honor Certificates to each new veteran. . . . Uniondale (New York) Post No. 1487 has started a program of erecting safety signs in its home community, starting with a full dozen at danger points and adding one or more each month. . . . Henry J. Marx Post No. 564, Granville, Iowa, highlighted its February meeting by presenting 30-year Consecutive Membership Cards to 18 members.

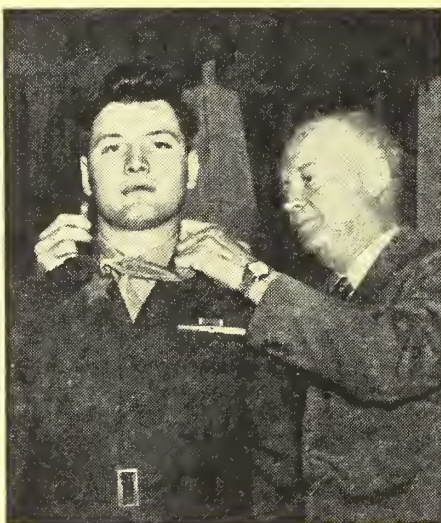
Headed by National Vice Commander Addison Wagner, Battle Creek, Michigan, the officers and members of Joseph B. Westnedge Post No. 36, Kalamazoo, Michigan, held a bedside initiation ceremony for Earl Lammlin, Korean veteran confined to a Kalamazoo hospital with polio. A Navy veteran, Legionnaire Lammlin was stricken in October, on the day after the funeral of his wife who died of polio. . . . Thoma-Tuttle Post No. 52, Boonville, Missouri, raised \$2,000 in the annual Cooper County Polio Drive—one-fifth of the quota of \$10,000. A good part of the fund came from a bake sale conducted by the ladies and a Legion polio auction.

Spokane (Washington) Post No. 9 has sponsored Boy Scout Troop 19 for 29 consecutive years. Membership of the Troop, according to Adjutant J. A. DeGeus, includes boys of white, Negro and Japanese races. . . . Pikesville (Maryland) Post No. 210 and its Auxiliary Unit presented a check for \$724.20 to the local March of Dimes campaign, net proceeds from a dance. . . . To honor the 22nd Legion District, Walter Bien, Membership Chairman of George E. Hilgard Post No. 58, Belleville, Illinois, set a goal

of 22 new members for the February initiation—he had 'em. Initiation was conducted by the 22nd District Ritual Team, and another bunch of new members has already been lined up for a spring ceremony at the Post's Freedom Farm.

Legionnaire Lindo Corso of Ottawa (Illinois) Post No. 33 was presented a Legion Hero Medal and citation by Kankakee (Illinois) Post No. 85 for saving a boy from drowning, after two of the lad's companions had been swept away and drowned. The citation reads: "In recognition of unselfish distinguished services for outstanding heroism in saving John Erickson, Jr., from drowning in the Kankakee River, March 19, 1953." . . . Adjutant Cleo Payne of

LEGIONNAIRE KOREA HERO AWARDED MEDAL OF HONOR



Legionnaire Duane E. Dewey, a member of Edward W. Thompson Post No. 49, South Haven, Michigan, received the nation's highest military award, the Medal of Honor, from President Eisenhower in a ceremony at the White House on March 12. A hero of the Korean War, Legionnaire Dewey served as Corporal in the 5th Marine Regiment, and was cited for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty, on the 16th of April, 1952."

He was a machine gunner in an advanced position when he won the coveted decoration by saving the lives of two comrades when he smothered the explosion of an enemy hand grenade with his own body. He had been wounded in the left leg and hip and was being treated by a medical corpsman when the grenade landed near him. He rolled over on the grenade and took the blast—which kept him in the hospital for several months. "You must have a body of steel," commented President Eisenhower as he looped the ribbon around the young Marine's neck.

Smith-Reynolds Post No. 14, Vancouver, Washington, reports that Rev. Albert Forgey holds some kind of a record as a triple-Chaplain. In 1951 and again for 1953 he served and is serving as Department, District and Post Chaplain. "If that isn't enough to win laurels," says the Adjutant, "then we claim to have the tallest Legion District Commander in the world—Slim Holley, Alcoa Post No. 173, Vancouver, who stands 6 feet, 8 inches above his shoe-soles."

Gene Linquist, Minnesota's 6th District Commander, also has a Chaplain to enter—Rev. Martin Bremer, who is serving as Chaplain of St. Cloud Post No. 76, the 6th District, and Department of Minnesota. . . . Continuing the safety marker program, each one dedicated to a Korean War fallen hero, sponsored by George Shaw Post No. 17, Reno, Nevada, the sixth of the series, in memory of Sgt. Lloyd J. Henley, was dedicated on March 2. Ceremonies were conducted by Dat-So-La-Lee Post No. 12, Reno's woman's Post.

Florida's Governor, Legionnaire Dan McCarty, kicked off the membership class of Sauls-Bridges Post No. 13, Tallahassee, which is named in his honor, by signing up his Executive Secretary, Warren Blackmon, as the first member. The Post winds up its membership drive each year by recruiting a "Big Name" class. Classes in previous years have been named Dwight Eisenhower, Jonathan Wainwright and Captain Bob Gray. . . . Highland Auxiliary Unit No. 201, Louisville, Kentucky, sponsors nurses' training, and for three consecutive years has given tuition for the training of six girls. Mrs. Roy Yeager, President, recently sweetened the fund by presenting a check for \$1,200 to the SS. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital. . . . Past Commander August C. Hennig, Rehab. Director of Chicago (Illinois) Board of Trade Post, has started a drive to obtain the right to vote for all persons inducted into the Armed Forces under the age of 21.

Bryan Mudget Post No. 7, Carlsbad, New Mexico, through its Stationery and Book Committee headed by Arthur G. Estes, has shipped 469 books to the VA Hospital at Albuquerque, 948 books to Korea, and has several hundred on hand, some for the 23rd Infantry, on hand ready for dispatch to Korea. . . . L. V. Breck, 1st District Service Officer, 4821 N. Kimball Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, has the discharge and other military papers of Private Roy L. Shy, 4th Cavalry. He would like to return them to the owner. . . . Past Commander Patrick M. Coyne, born on March 17, was on the receiving end of a St. Patrick-Pat Coyne birthday party thrown by Fort Hamilton Post No. 27, Brooklyn, New York. . . . Past Commanders of Weirton (West Virginia) Post No. 10 have organized a Club to meet each Wednesday for lunch and conference on Post and general Legion affairs.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Society of the 1st Division—35th annual reunion, New York City, Sept. 11-13; New Yorker Hotel. Info from Society of the 1st Division, Box 1529, Philadelphia 5, Pa.

1st (Old Ironsides) Armored Div. Assn., (Eastern Chapters)—2nd annual reunion, New York City, May 2; Governor Clinton Hotel. Reservations through Anthony Pepitone, 120-23 143rd St., South Ozone Park, L. I., N. Y.

2nd (Indian Head) Div. Assn.—32nd reunion, Boston, Mass., July 23-25. Info from Natl. Hdqrs., 2nd Div. Assn., 116 N. 3rd St., Camden 2, N. J.

Society of the 3rd (Marne) Inf. Div., (both World Wars and Korea)—34th annual convention, Chicago, Ill., July 12-15. Contact Edward J. Butler, Hotel Sherman, Clark and Randolph Sts., Chicago, Ill.

3rd (Spearhead) Armored Div. Assn.—6th annual convention, Milwaukee, Wis., July 23-25. Details from Paul W. Corrigan, Natl. Secy., 80 Federal St., Boston 10, Mass., or M. Stuart Goldin, Commercial Trust Bldg., Philadelphia 2, Pa.

4th (Ivy) Div. Assn.—Annual reunion-convention, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 27-29; Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Contact Silvio D. D'Anella, Reunion Chairman, 752 S. 8th St., Philadelphia 47, Pa.

4th (Breakthrough) Armored Div. Assn.—7th annual reunion, Philadelphia, Pa., June 18-20; Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Write 4th Armored Div. Assn., P. O. Box 247, Madison Sq. Sta., New York 10, N. Y.

5th (Red Diamond) Division, (both WWs)—33rd annual reunion, New York City, Sept. 5-7; Hotel New Yorker. Info from John B. Morier, Gen. Reunion Chairman, 5 W. 63rd St., New York 23, N. Y.

8th (Thundering Herd) Armored Div. Assn.—Annual reunion, Philadelphia, Pa., July 3-5; Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Write Daniel H. Hahn, Jr., Reunion Chairman, 529 Forrest Ave., Drexel Hill, Pa.

10th (Tiger) Armored Div. Vet. Assn.—2nd national convention, Washington, D. C., May 22-24; Hotel Washington. Details from Edwin J. Grace, Natl. Secy., 172 Larch Rd., Cambridge 38, Mass.

Society of the 28th (Keystone) Div., (both WWs)—Convention, Harrisburg, Pa., July 22-25. Reservations from Robert Laskowski, 18 S. Market Sq., Harrisburg, Pa.

24th (Victory) Inf. Div.—Reunion, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 14-16. Info from Allyn Miller, Vice Pres., 737 E. Livingston Ave., Columbus 5, Ohio.

29th (Blue and Gray) Div., (both WWs)—Annual reunion, New York City, Sept. 4-7; Hotel Statler. Details from Donald N. Sheldon, 30 Atkins Ave., Brooklyn 8, N. Y.

32nd (Red Arrow) Div. Assn., (both WWs)—Annual reunion, Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 5-7. Information from Walter W. Jennerjahn, Chairman, 32nd Memorial Bldg., 774 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 2, Wis.

41st (Sunset) Inf. Div.—Reunion, Olympia, Wash., Aug. 15-16. Details from 41st Div. Post No. 165, American Legion, 526 N. W. Broadway, Portland 9, Ore.

63rd (Blood and Fire) Inf. Div.—4th annual reunion, Chicago, Ill., June 12-14; LaSalle Hotel. Info and reservations from Jerry Rosenberg, 1570 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.

75th Inf. Div. Vet. Assn.—National convention, Washington, D. C., Aug. 14-16; Hotel Washington. Write John McBurney, Secy., 5822 E. 14th St., Kansas City, Mo.

76th (Liberty Bell) Inf. Div. Assn.—Reunion, New York City, June 13-14; Hotel Commodore. Details from Alfred S. Kalet, 116 John St., New York City, or Gen. Henry C. Evans, 6 S. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

80th (Blue Ridge) Div. Vet. Assn., (both WWs)—Annual reunion, Roanoke, Va., July 23-26; Hotel Roanoke. Write H. F. Collette, Res. Secy., 302 Plaza Bldg., Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

83rd (Thunderbolt) Inf. Div. Assn.—7th annual convention, Cleveland, O., Aug. 20-22; Hotel Hollenden. Info from 83rd Inf. Div. Assn., 1435 Clark St., Pittsburgh 21, Pa.

88th (Blue Devils) Inf. Div. Assn.—6th annual convention, Boston, Mass., Aug. 13-16; Sheraton Plaza Hotel. Info and reservations from Joe Cooper, Chairman, P. O. Box 156, Brighton, Mass.

90th (Tough 'Ombres) Div. Assn., (Midwest)—Reunion, Fargo, N. Dak., Sept. 26; American Legion Club. Write Thomas J. Ameson, Treas., Box 962, Minneapolis 1, Minn.

94th Div. Assn., (WW2)—Reunion, New York City, July 23-26; New Yorker Hotel. Details from Bernard Frank, Chairman, Commonwealth Bldg., Allentown, Pa.

106th (Golden Lion) Inf. Div.—7th annual reunion, Columbus, Ohio, July 24-26; Hotel Fort Hayes. Contact D. B. Frampton, Jr., Gen. Chairman, 1201 Huntington Bank Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.

WAVes, USN and USNR, vet and in service—11th annual reunion, Denver, Colo., July 31-Aug. 2; Brown Palace Hotel. For info send self-addressed, stamped envelope to National Wave Reunion Committee, P. O. Box 622, Denver, Colo.

332nd FA Veterans, AEF—Annual reunion, Chicago, Ill., May 2; Morrison Hotel. Contact E.

W. Laads, Secy., 5906 N. Navarre Ave., Chicago 31, Ill.

552nd Ordnance Co.—5th reunion, Boston, Mass., May 2; Hotel Copley Square. Info from Henry M. Nash, P. O. Box 191, Jamaica Plain 30, Mass., or John Woods, 35 Mt. Everett St., Dorchester 25, Mass.

USS Yorktown, (CV 10)—6th annual reunion, New York City, May 8-10; Hotel Belmont Plaza. Write George Bernard, care New Equipment Digest, 60 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.

3103rd Service Bn., (WW2)—Reunion, New York City, week-end May 9; Hotel Governor Clinton. Info from Stanley Rubin, Chairman, 170-22 143rd Rd., Springfield, L. I., N. Y.

1476th Engineer Maint. Co.—4th annual reunion, Louisville, Ky., May 15-17; Seelbach Hotel. Details from Herbert R. Axe, 3614 Dayton Ave., Louisville 7, Ky.

Troop C, 104th Cavalry—6th reunion, Harrisburg, Pa., May 16; Penn-Harris Hotel. Details from John E. Renninger, Secy., 42 W. 6th St., Pottstown, Pa.

Hqrs. Sqdrn., Antilles Air Command, (formerly Antilles Air Task Force and 6th Fighter Command)—3rd annual reunion, New York City, May 16. Write James W. Sexton, 3131 N. Bambrey St., Philadelphia 32, Pa.

U. S. Base Hospital No. 27—34th reunion, New York City, May 16; Hotel Abbey, 6 p.m. Contact Bernard J. McAfee, 305 8th Ave., Brooklyn 15, N. Y.

759th Tank Bn., (L)—Reunion, western states members, Fresno, Cal., May 16. Contact I. L. Milgrim, 7 Robert Place, Millbrae, Cal., or Floyd Briggs, 1234 N. Cedar St., Fresno, Cal.

3154th Ordnance Alumni—7th annual reunion, Philadelphia, Pa., May 23; Hotel Benjamin Franklin. Details from Robert Knox, Secy., 531 E. Elm Ave., Woodbury, N. J.

216th Gen. Hospital Assn.—4th annual reunion, New York City, May 29-30; Park Sheraton Hotel. Contact Andy Menzies, Secy., 75 Middle St., Lowell, Mass.

USS President Lincoln—35 annual reunion, New York City, May 30. Info from Harvey D. Carter, Suite 12F, 270 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

USS Leedstown Survivors Assn., (AP 73)—Annual reunion and dinner, New York City, May 30. Write Frank A. Wiseman, President, 126 W. 82nd St., New York, N. Y., for reservations.

1127th and 1400th M. P. Cos.—Reunion, Wheeling, W. Va., May 30-31; Hotel Windsor. Write Frank Farina, 1001 Sherrill Ave., Yeadon, Pa.

38th Inf. Regt., (both WWs and Korea)—Annual reunion, Syracuse, N. Y., May 30-31; Onondaga Hotel. Details from A. H. Zindel, 558 W. 193rd St., New York 33, N. Y.

817th Tank Destroyer Bn.—8th annual reunion, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 6; Hotel Roosevelt. Contact Ted Warner, 280 Hastings Ave., Buffalo 15, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS FEBRUARY 28, 1953

ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit....	\$ 709,119.26
Receivables	315,901.43
Inventories	486,978.45
Invested Funds	1,056,301.61
Permanent Trusts:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	\$ 257,823.05
Employees' Retirement	
Trust Fund	1,265,563.33
Real Estate	973,972.65
Furniture and Fixtures,	
less Depreciation	277,225.38
Deferred Charges	55,330.29
	<u>\$5,398,215.45</u>

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

Current Liabilities	\$ 264,509.19
Funds restricted as to use	105,550.90
Deferred Income	1,427,644.25
Permanent Trusts:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust	\$ 257,823.05
Employees' Retirement	
Trust	1,265,563.33
Net Worth:	
Restricted Capital:	
Reserve Fund ..	23,464.13
Restricted Fund ..	17,939.98
Reserve for construction	
Wash. Office ..	55,095.44
Real Estate	973,972.65
Reserve for Rehabili-	
tation	317,941.07
Reserve for Child	
Welfare	20,627.54
	<u>1,409,040.81</u>
Unrestricted Capital:	
Excess of Income over	
Expense	668,083.92
	<u>2,077,124.73</u>
	<u>\$5,398,215.45</u>

724th Ry. Operating Bn.—2nd annual reunion, Gatlinburg, Tenn., June 6-7. Info from Edwin A. Jacobs, 15505 Park Grove, Detroit 5, Mich., or James O. Kopp, 1508 Shelby St., Sandusky, Ohio.

Co. I, 152nd Inf., 38th Div.—Reunion, Newcastle, Ind., June 6-7; National Guard Armory. Write Charles E. Ritter, 1828 Winfield Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Co. A, 314th Amm. Train, 89th Div., (WW1)—Reunion, Nebraska City, Neb., June 7; Arbor Lodge Park. Write E. F. Barry, Pres., or A. H. Thege, Secy., Box 228, Wahoo, Neb.

PCE (C) 873—Reunion, Kansas City, Mo., June 12-13, all hands. Contact Robert W. Lyons, 2340 Agler Rd., Columbus, Ohio.

103rd Amm. Train, 28th Div., (WW1)—Annual reunion, Mystic Chain Park near Vera Cruz, Pa., June 14. Info and reservations from Thomas F. Delong, Secy., 1041 Graham St., Bethlehem, Pa.

78th Naval Constr. Bn., (Seabees)—Reunion, New York City, June 20; Hotel New Yorker. Info from Keith E. Pilkenton, 193 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn 5, N. Y.

78th A.F. Bn., 2nd Armored Div.—5th annual reunion, New York City, June 26-28. Contact Bill O'Connell, 110 Carlyle Pl., Roslyn Heights, L. I., N. Y.

H and M Cos., 306th Inf., 77th Div.—Joint reunion, New York City, June 27; 77th Div. Club House. Contact George Allen, H. Co., or John J. Byrnes, M. Co., at the Club House, 28 East 39th St., New York, N. Y.

55th Naval Constr. Bn.—Reunion, Tacoma, Wash., June 27-28; Winthrop Hotel. Write John Arsanto, 1823 So. Sprague St., Tacoma, or Lowell A. Taylor, 400 S.E. 98th Ave., Portland, Ore.

Evacuation Hospital No. 33, (WW1)—Reunion, Des Moines, Iowa, June 28; Union Park Shelter House. Write Harold W. Grazer, Secy., 1335 8th Ave. So., Fort Dodge, Iowa.

USS Key West, (PF 17)—2nd annual reunion, New York City, July 3-5; Hotel McAlpin. Details from Reunion Committee, USS Key West, 6 So. Washington Ave., Bergenfield, N. J.

Co. H, 110th Inf., (WW1)—Annual reunion, Washington, Pa., July 12. Info from J. F. Criswell, 20 Acheson Ave., Washington, Pa.

Co. C, 260th Inf., 65th Div., (WW2)—Reunion, Chicago, Ill., July 9-11. Write John S. Monroe, Rear 736 St. Clair St., Latrobe, Pa.

USAACs—National convention, Pittsburgh, Pa., July 16-18. Details from USAAC, 940 Western Ave., Pittsburgh 12, Pa.

Co. C, 108th Inf.—2nd annual reunion, Harrisburg, Pa., July 18. Info from W. J. Steremet, P. O. Box 675, Pontiac, Mich.

151st Med. Bn.—Annual reunion, Steubenville, Ohio, July 19. Details from A. R. Carmoney, RD 1, Mingo Junction, Ohio.

USS Helena, (CL 50)—Reunion, Chicago, Ill., July 24-26; Sheraton Hotel. Contact USS Helena Reunion Committee, 624 Morris Ave., Springfield, N. J.

Co. A, 128th Inf., 32nd Div., (WW1)—23rd annual reunion, Neillsville, Wis., July 25-26. Write A. F. Prange, Secy., Reedsburg, Wis.

314th Inf. Assn., (WW2)—7th annual reunion, New York City, July 24-26; Park Sheraton Hotel. Info from John Grudzien, Pres., 93-17 Roosevelt Ave., Jackson Heights, N. Y., or Theodore J. Romeo, 125-03 107th Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

943rd and 177th FA Bns.—1st reunion, Detroit, Mich., July 18; American Legion Memorial Home, 401 West Lafayette. Info from Uriah S. Pringle, Secy., 411 N. Maple St., Saginaw, Mich.

Co. H, 338th Inf., 85th Div.—3rd reunion, Philadelphia, Pa., July 31-Aug. 2; Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Write Ralph Squibb, 3703C Garfield Ave., Pennsauken, N. J.

325th (Checkertail Clan) Fighter Group—11th annual reunion, entire group, Washington, D. C., July 31-Aug. 2; Hotel Mayflower. Contact J. Stanley Wolf, 3401 Broad Branch Terrace, N. W., Washington 8, D. C.

52nd Seabees—6th annual reunion, Memphis, Tenn., first week in August. Info from Frank Garner, 1036 Brewer St., Memphis, Tenn.

80th and 185th Ordnance Cos.—Reunion and picnic, Mecosta County Park, School Section Lake, between Stanwood and Remus, Mich., Aug. 2. Contact Thomas R. McNamara, Plainwell, Mich., or Wm. Wagner, 538 Ada St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Co. C, 928 Signal Bn.—Reunion, Allentown, Pa., Aug. 14-15; Americus Hotel. Contact Michael Terensky, Box 271, Sturgeon, Pa.

Ranger Battalions Assn.—Reunion, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 14-16; Hotel Sherman. Info from Raymond F. Alm, 4924 Paxton Rd., Oak Lawn, Ill.

USS Kidd and USS Blackhawk Assns.—5th annual joint convention, New York City, Aug. 14-16; Hotel Governor Clinton. Write Harold Manning, 310 E. 8th St., Kewanee, Ill.

304th Inf. Reg. Assn.—8th annual reunion-dance, New York City, Aug. 15; Hotel Governor Clinton. Info from Pincus P. Ettinger, Chairman, 398 E. 148th St., Bronx, N. Y.

140th Anti-Tank Co., 35th Div.—Reunion, West Plains, Mo., Aug. 21-23. Write Henry O. Hawkins, Box 503, West Plains, Mo.

CWS Veterans Assn.—18th annual convention-reunion, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 31-Sept. 3. All CWS, both WWs or in service. Contact George W. Nichols, Secy., RFD 4, Box 425A, Kingston, N. Y.

(Continued on page 36)

MISSING IN KOREA

Co. D, 34th Infantry, 24th Div.—Will officers and men who served with *Pfc. Frederick Eugene Pierce*, missing July 20, 1950, at Taejon, please write; give any information about him. Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Pierce, RR 4, Box 111, Edgerton, Wis.

Co. A, 34th Inf., 24th Div.—Would like to hear from anyone who was with my son, *Pfc. Robert G. Detamore*, missing at Taejon, July 20, 1950, or who knows anything about him. Mrs. C. L. Detamore, Uppergrade, W. Va.

82nd AAA AW (Sp)—Would like to hear from anyone who has received POW mail from Korean servicemen who became missing at Kunuri on or about Dec. 1, 1950. My son, *Pfc. Warren O. Kendall*, reported missing there; name is not on POW list, but I recognized his picture in POW photo. Write please. Mrs. Mary Kendall, 33 Greeley St., Concord, N. H.

5th Inf. Regt., RCT—My son, *Pvt. Anthony Mattucci*, missing at Punch Bowl area since June 21, 1952; will anyone having information about or knowledge of him please write. Mrs. P. Mattucci, 230 E. 67th Street, New York 21, N. Y.

19th Bomb Group, 30th Bomb Sqdn.—I will appreciate information from anyone who served with or knew *Cpl. Westervelt C. Stagg*, B-29 gunner, reported missing May, 1952, after taking off from Okinawa. Barbara Russell, 161 Conant St., Hillside, N. J.

Co. B, 38th Inf. Regt.—Will anyone who knew or has information about *Cpl. Donald A. Sangsland*, reported missing about Feb. 17, 1951, please write. Ralph L. Sangsland, Blackfoot, Mont.

Co. K, 24th Inf. Regt., 25th Div.—Will greatly appreciate hearing from anyone who knows what happened, or the present whereabouts of my husband, *2nd Lt. Hal T. Gibson*, missing since Dec. 3, 1950. Mrs. Anna Gibson, 1803 Columbia Ave., Tyrone, Pa.

Co. L, 35th Inf. Regt., 25th Div.—*Pvt. Norman L. Neheisel* was reported missing about July 26, 1951; parents will greatly appreciate any information about him from service comrades. Mr. and Mrs. Art Neheisel, 2839 May Ave., Redondo, Cal.

Co. E, 31st Inf. Regt., 7th Div.—We will deeply appreciate hearing from any men who knew our son, *Pvt. William Walker*, reported killed on Jan. 25. Please write. Mr. and Mrs. William Walker, 2 St. Nicholas Place, New York, N. Y.

Hdqrs. Co., 31st Inf. Regt., 7th Div.—Parents of *Cpl. David A. Fereind* will greatly appreciate hearing from service comrades, or anyone who knows what happened to him or his present whereabouts. Name not on POW list. Write to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fereind, Box 148, Fife Lake, Mich.

38th Inf. Regt., 2nd Div.—Anxiously awaiting word about my son, *Pvt. Edward E. Perrotte*, reported missing between Kunuri and Suncheon on Nov. 30, 1950; will anyone who knows about him please write. Name not on POW list. Mrs. Adalgisa Perrotte, 17 Chipman St., Medford, Mass.

Co. B, 19th Inf. Regt., 24th Div.—*Pfc. Clarence W. Ebensperger* was reported missing July 16, 1950; will anyone having information about him please write his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Ebensperger, Box 1456, Hasleton Branch, Rome, N. Y.

Co. C, 17th Inf. Regt., 7th Div.—*Pfc. Billy R. DeVoll*, missing since Jan. 7, 1951, at Tanyang; will any service comrade, or parents of boys of that outfit please write to Roy E. DeVoll, 303½ Albion St., Edgerton, Wis.

Co. E, 7th Regt., 1st Marine Div.—Will anyone who knows what happened to my son, *Cpl. Grover Williams*, please write. Missing since Nov. 28, 1950; no other word. Mrs. Ben Williams, R 3, Box 60, Walkerton, Ind.

Co. A, 32nd Inf. Regt.—*Pvt. Thomas J. Turner* was reported missing at Chosin Reservoir Dec. 2, 1950; no other word. Will appreciate word from anyone who knew him in service in Korea. Miss Ada King, Route 1, Box 300, Jasper, Ala.

Co. K, 8th Cav. Regt., 1st Cav. Div.—My son, *Cpl. Donald F. Lawlis*, was reported missing Nov. 2, 1950, at Unson; will greatly appreciate any word about him, or from anyone who knows the circumstances of his disappearance. Also would like to hear from parents of men in the same Company. Mrs. Marion F. Lawlis, 1655 N. Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.

7th Cav. Regt., 1st Cav. Div.—Will anyone who was with my husband, *Sgt. John M. Farmer*, when he was killed, please write. Mrs. Myrtle Farmer, Box 3, Lindale, Ga.

Battery C, 15th FA Bn., 2nd Div.—Will appreciate word from anyone who knew my husband, *Lt. Patrick J. McMullan*, reported missing Feb. 13, 1951; especially to hear from his comrade who tried to contact me last summer. Mrs. Pat McMullan, 721 Wilson St., Ames, Iowa.

Signal Corps, 36th Inf. Regt.—Can anyone tell me anything about my brother, *Pvt. Daniel P. Gualtiere*, reported missing near Chunchon in January, 1951? He did cartoons for Japanese newspapers and *Pacific Stars and Stripes* before going to Korea. Some one should remember him and be able to tell us what happened to him. Please write. Miss Meredith Davis, 12 Maurice Av., Ossining, N. Y.

HONORED FOR 20 YEARS OF SERVICE TO POST COLORS



Peter Thomopoulos

For twenty years, never missing a day except in inclement weather, Legionnaire Peter Thomopoulos has raised and lowered the colors at the home of Roger Williams Patterson Post No. 349, Mineola, New York. Once when he was in a hospital for treatment he delegated the duty to his daughter—but sick or well, the flag has flown daily at the Post home.

In recognition of his faithful service, a testimonial dinner was given Legionnaire Thomopoulos—who came to this country as an immigrant from Greece—on February 5. A gold watch with the inscription "To Pete, for faithful devotion to our Flag" was presented by Joseph Nohowec, first Commander of Roger Williams Post and former Mayor of Mineola. Post Commander Murray Morgan presided.

SUPPORT OF MENTAL HEALTH WEEK URGED BY COMMANDER

Cooperation by all American Legion Departments and Posts in observance of Mental Health Week, May 3-9, has been urged by the National Commander.

Mental Health Week, the theme of which is "Fight Mental Illness—Ring the Bell for Mental Health," is sponsored by the National Association for Mental Health, Inc.

The American Legion, by National Executive Committee action in 1950, appropriated \$25,000 to back the campaign, the purpose of which is "to make every American aware of his stake in mental health and to tell him and his neighbors, through their mental health associations, how they can work together to raise the level of mental health in their communities."

Further information may be obtained from state or local mental health associations or by writing to The National Association for Mental Health, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

(Continued from page 35)

56th Reg. CAC, (WW1)—Reunion, Stamford, Conn., Sept. 6. Info from Paul J. Walsh, Secy., 60 Franklin St., Danbury, Conn.

Batteries B and C, 156th FA Bn., 44th Div., (WW2)—Annual reunion, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 19; State Armory. Details from Dan Gonia, State Armory, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

184th Gen. Hosp. and 684th Complementary Unit—7th annual reunion, Boston, Mass., Oct. 9-11; University Club, Trinity Place. Write Harry W. Pratt, Secy., 83 Buckingham Rd., North Andover, Mass.

377th AAA AW Bn.—Reunion, Tulsa, Okla., Oct. 17-18. Write John W. Sheffer, Rt. 1, Tonkawa, Okla., or Charles H. Barnes, 1207 E. Rainbow, Perry, Okla.

561st Heavy Maintenance Tank Co.—Reunion, New York City, Oct. 9-11; Hotel Governor Clinton. Contact Edgar Moorby, Secy., 40 Spruce St., Oneonta, N. Y.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Co. E, 168th Inf., 42nd Div., (WW1)—Urgently need to hear from Capt. Clyde H. Doolittle; Sgt. Browning, 1st Platoon, Pvt. John T. Smith from Ala., or any others who can help *Henry Morgan*, or who remember his foot trouble while hiking in Germany. Write Frank C. Whyte, Box 58, Citronelle, Ala.

Anti-Tank Co., 275th Regt., 70th Inf. Div.—Need to contact comrades who remember about my car trouble while in action; claim pending. Tom Harris, Grove, Okla.

Base Roses Hospital and Shoemaker Hospital, California—Will anyone, personnel or patient, who remembers *Warren G. Higginbotham* in first named hospital May-July, 1943, and in latter last part of the year, please write. He was a sailor injured when the *SSHM Story* was torpedoed and sunk, May 18, 1943. Claim pending. Write G. W. Davis, Route 5, Box 71, Jasper, Ala.

Co. A, 5th MG Bn., 2nd Div., (WW1)—Will Corp. Robert Cummings or anyone who knows his whereabouts please write. His statement needed for claim. Harry Carlton, 3718 Monserrate St., Coral Gables, Fla.

Battery A, 586th AAA, Camp Bowie, Texas—Will anyone who remembers my accident while on maneuvers, please write. Statements needed. Virgil M. Gauthier, Box 634, Pascoag, R. I.

Co. I, 116th Inf., 29th Div.—Would like to hear from anyone who served with me from April, 1941, through March, 1945. Need help to establish disability claim. Paul J. Neal, 308 Queen St., Strasburg, Va.

13th Regt., QMC, Camp Lee, Va.—Would like to hear from William H. Pinkney, Lt. Von Mendon and Lt. Law, an MD in outfit in Nov., 1942, when I was sent to hospital for treatment. Statements needed. John W. Proctor, Ward 6A, Battery State Hospital, Rome, Ga.

USS Starlite—Need to hear from shipmates in Sept., 1945, who knew *Raymond H. Buzard*, injured while loading ship. Need help for widow's pension. Mrs. Elaine Buzard, Walnut, Ill.

249th Port Co., 496th Port Bn.—Would like to contact Capt. Forrest A. Jones or any commissioned officers aboard the Liberty Ship *Don Marquis* when it was rammed in Sept., 1944. Need help to complete claim. Arthur Gottlieb, 540 Rockaway Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

158th Medical Detachment, (1941-42)—Will anyone who knew me in New Guinea please write. Need statement for claim. Ira Belmont Maness, Box 232, Lillington, N. C.

SS Bohemian Club, SS Western Seen, SS Lindenwood Victory—Will anyone who knew the late *S 1/c Leonard Dennis Seekford* in service, please write; was Gunner's Mate on above ships, also stationed at USNTS, Bainbridge, Md., AGS, Norfolk, Va., and USN AGC, Brooklyn, N. Y. Need statements to complete claim for widow and two small children. Mrs. Leonard Seekford, 660 Avenue G, Boulder City, Nev.

22nd TTTD—Need to contact Clarence Gehling, Elmer Davis, Frank Graham and James Rigbee who served with me in Sept., 1943, at Atlanta, Ga., and have knowledge of an injury I received falling from a plane wing. Need statements for claim. Howard Dillingham, Aquebogue, N. Y.

USS Princeton—Will shipmates who remember me, R Div., when ship was sunk near Formosa Oct. 24, 1944, please write. Statements. Herbert Rea, Bed 22, Ward E-3, VA Hospital, Big Spring, Texas.

Ft. Washington, Md., and Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Need to contact the following for purpose of obtaining statements to support claim: Lawrence R. Galloway, Frank W. Reichle and William W. Glenn, AGD, Ft. Washington; Almond Wilson Fuller and Albert W. Hand, Jefferson Barracks; Capt. Westcott, MC, 1040 AAFBU, Santa Ana, Cal.; Capt. Minter, Chaplain, Camp San Luis Obispo, Cal.; Frank J. Richardson, Btry. A, 53rd Bn., Camp Collan, Cal., and John L. Pilpsen, 249th CA Bn., Ft. Stephens, Ore. Please write. Philip J. Pinter, 510 Oliver St., Conway, Ark.

46th Service Sqdn., 34th Air Service Group—Need to hear from Luddeck, Miseria, Edward Gregory and other men who helped to carry me out when I fell on my head at supply warehouse at Payne Field, Everett, Wash., in Feb., 1942. Statements needed for claim. Sylvester Kasterbauer, Route 2, Ogilvie, Minn.

Co. F, 8th Marine Regt.—Will Gunnery Sgt. "Pappy" Poe, Pfc. Al Needham and any others who knew me at God's Little Acre, Paekakariki, New Zealand, please write. Need statements. Art Forbord, Clearfield, Minn.

Co. B, 108th Machine Gun Bn., 28th Div., (WW1)—Need to locate Capt. George R. Potter, Russell Perry, Jim Hobbs and others who were with *Carl S. Lewis* when he was gassed. Statements needed for claim. Write Charles H. Krier, Adjutant, Seminole Post No. 111, American Legion, 6918 Florida Ave., Tampa, Fla.

Company 2, 21st Regt., 3rd WAC Training Center, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Would like to hear from women who served with me in 1943, especially Mrs. Petrie and Mildred G. Burson. Need help to prove disability claim. Mrs. Geneva C. Wright, Canadian, Texas.

INSURANCE BOARD MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS:

Five major recommendations, including one calling for an extensive educational campaign by the Legion and VA to inform WW2 vets of the value of converting their 5-year term NSLI to a permanent plan of insurance, were made in a report of the Legion's Rehabilitation Insurance Advisory Board on March 6. . . . Other recommendations listed by Board Chairman Milo J. Warner, Toledo, Ohio, asked that insurable veterans be given the right to renew their insurance after allowing it to lapse through expiration of term, and asked that the VA provide for automatic renewal of term policies in order to reduce red tape and cost. . . . Another recommendation made for benefit of Korea vets advocated a policy of automatic premium waiver on term insurance for servicemen captured or listed as missing in action, to be made retroactive to June 27, 1950, the date of the start of Korean hostilities. . . . Fifth recommendation referred to death benefits from gratuitous NSLI issued in amount of \$5,000 to volunteers in Armed Services prior to December 7, 1941. Board recommended removal of the requirement that to receive the benefit a parent must have been dependent upon the serviceman at time of death, and of the 7-year time limit on applying for the benefits.

* * * *

ERRORS IN CHECKS FOR PREMIUM PAYMENTS:

New VA regulations pertaining to payment by mail of premiums on NSLI and USGLI ease the grace period for vets whose checks are returned because of their own errors or the error of banks. . . . An additional period of 31 days is granted if it is shown that the remitter had sufficient funds in the bank to make payment had it been properly executed and presented.

* * * *

OBJECTIVE REQUIREMENT EASED FOR TEACHERS:

Under an amended VA regulation, teachers training under the GI Bill will be considered as meeting the continuous pursuit requirement through summer session courses following the cut-off date if they are in attendance with the objective of fulfilling State requirements for a teaching certificate or credential. . . . Regulation previously provided that teachers could meet continuous pursuit requirements through summer session courses only if they were enrolled as candidates for a degree. . . . Also were employed as teachers during consecutive school years, and pursued their studies during consecutive summer courses. . . . VA advises that complaints were made that this policy discriminated against the teacher who was required to take additional training to meet certificate requirements but whose objective was not the attainment of a college degree. . . . Inconsistency

in the regulations were ironed out to ease the case of the teachers who seek teaching certificates and advancement, and do not have a degree as their objective.

* * * *

"FOXHOLE PAY" FOR FROSTBITTEN SOLDIERS:

Department of the Army has ruled that combat veterans hospitalized for frostbite suffered in the bitter winters of the Korean War are eligible for the \$45-a-month combat-duty pay for time spent in recovery. . . . Along with the soldiers wounded or injured in action, the frostbite casualty is entitled to "foxhole pay" for the month of injury and for not more than three months thereafter, during which he remained in the hospital. . . . Maximum payment is \$180.

* * * *

CLOTHING PAY FOR RESERVE OFFICERS:

Most of the approximately 110,000 Reserve Officers recalled to duty since the start of the Korean War found their uniforms too big, too little, outmoded, outworn, or in the hands of the Salvation Army. . . . Anyway, most of them had to be completely re-outfitted. . . . Defense Department is preparing to pay a uniform and equipment allowance of \$100 — but to get the money each eligible officer will have to apply for it. . . . Only officers barred from payment are: (1) Served less than 90 days active duty which was started after June 24, 1950. . . . (2) Received an initial uniform allowance of more than \$200 during their present tour of active duty. . . . (3) Went on active duty within two years after finishing an earlier term of active duty as an officer.

Eligible officers are advised to write a letter to the proper pay branch of their arm of service, making application for the allowance. . . . Give serial number, date of recall, term of service, (more than 90 days), did not receive initial uniform allowance, and that more than two years had elapsed since former tour of duty as an officer.

Here's where the letters are to be sent: . . . Former Army officers: Settlement Division, Finance Center, U. S. Army, Indianapolis, Indiana. . . . Former Air Force officers: Military Pay Division, Air Force Finance Center, Denver, Colorado. . . . Former Navy officers: Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Field Branch, Cleveland, Ohio. . . . Former Marine Corps officers: Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps, (CDD), Washington 25, D. C.

* * * *

MONTANA EXTENDS BONUS DEADLINE:

Montana veterans of WW2 who did not apply for their State bonus before expiration of the original deadline on December 31, 1952, have been given another chance. . . . The Legislature at its recent session extended the time to

January 1, 1954. . . . Director James F. Neely estimates that 3,500 eligible veterans have not filed their applications — this is their last chance. . . . Application forms are available from Adjusted Compensation Division, P. O. Box 612, Helena, Montana. . . . Montana Adjusted Compensation law authorizes an honorarium of \$10 per month for stateside service and \$15 per month for foreign service up to a \$400 maximum for service between December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945. . . . Director Neely reports that after one year of operation, 53,109 veterans have been paid a total of \$18,946,110. . . . Again this warning — all applications to be valid must be submitted before January 1, 1954.

* * * *

INDIANA WW2 VETS TO GET THEIR BONUS:

At least 75,000 Indiana WW2 vets will receive their State bonus checks within a couple of days after June 1. . . . Additional checks will be mailed at the rate of 25,000 to 30,000 a month — each of the State's 274,895 WW2 vets who has made application for the benefit will have his money by Christmas. . . . This action was ordered by the Legislature. In addition, the deadline for filing applications was extended to June 30, 1953, to take care of some thousands of eligible veterans who did not know of the bonus, or who neglected to file within the time set in the law. . . . Checks will be mailed in numerical order of claim numbers. . . . This means, to the individual vet, that if his claim is numbered less than 75,000 he can expect his check the next day or two after June 1. . . . Payments will be made through the office of State Auditor Frank T. Millis.

Bonus checks will average slightly less than \$400, and total cost is estimated to be about \$110,000,000. . . . Under 1949 law money to pay bonus was raised by a one-quarter of one percent surtax on the State gross income tax; the fund to accumulate until sufficient funds had been acquired to pay all at once. . . . Indiana WW2 vets who have not made application have until June 30. . . . This is the last chance. . . . Write Indiana Bonus Division, 431 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, for official application forms.

* * * *

WEST VIRGINIA ALSO EXTENDS BONUS TIME:

West Virginia veterans of WW1 and WW2 who have not applied for the State bonus have been given extended time by the State Legislature. . . . New deadline date is June 30, 1953. . . . Only State to pay a WW1 and WW2 bonus at the same time, more than 235,000 claims totaling excess of \$65,000,000 have been paid, according to T. H. (Pat) McGovran, Director of Veteran Affairs. . . . Bonus is calculated at the rate of \$10 a month for stateside duty, and \$15 a month for foreign service, up to a maximum of \$300 for those who had only home service, and \$400 for those with foreign service. . . . Vet must have other than dishonorable discharge, and must have been a resident of West Virginia for at least 6 months immediately before entering the service. . . . Necessary forms and information may be obtained by writing to: Department of Veterans' Affairs, Capitol Building, Charleston, West Virginia.

* * * *

KOREA, PHILIPPINE MEDALS — SERVICE CLASPS:

Department of Army has announced changes in regulations in reference to service medals. . . . Army personnel awarded the Korea Service Medal automatically establish

eligibility for the United Nations Medal. . . . Personnel awarded the Philippine Defense and/or the Philippine Liberation Medals automatically eligible for Philippine Independence Medal. . . . Order of wearing the Philippine service ribbons is fixed at immediately following United States service ribbons and preceding any foreign decorations and service medals. . . . It is pointed out that the Philippine items are not issued or sold by the Department of the Army.

Army Good Conduct Clasps: One Good Conduct Medal is issued by the Department of the Army and a clasp with loops is worn on the ribbon for additional enlistments. . . . A bronze clasp with 2, 3, 4, or 5 loops indicates up to the 5th enlistment. . . . A silver clasp with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 loops indicates up to the 10th enlistment. . . . A gold clasp with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 loops indicates up to the fifteenth enlistment. . . . The silver and gold clasps are new — heretofore only the bronze was authorized with 5 loops, which would show only 15 years of service.

* * * *

VA DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM PAYING OFF:

The direct loan program of the VA is due to expire on June 30 unless the time is extended (bills propose extension to June 30, 1955) and further appropriation is made to make new loans. . . . The direct loan program, restricted to rural areas where 4 percent money is not available for veteran housing under the GI Bill in areas specifically designated by VA, has proved a life-saver to thousands of WW2 vets — and the program is paying off. . . . According to the records the program started with an initial appropriation of \$150,000,000, supplemented by the 82nd Congress by \$125,000,000, payable in quarterly installments of \$25,000,000, and made a revolving fund. . . . By the end of February, \$189 millions had been made in direct loans and \$57 millions were in process, with \$16 millions in Regional Offices in unreserved funds — a total of \$262 millions. . . . On April 1 the final quarterly appropriation of \$25 millions became available, plus \$3,000,000 in repayments — for a grand total of \$290,000,000. . . . Repayment of principal and sales have boosted the fund \$15,000,000 more than the appropriations made by Congress for the program.

* * * *

KOREAN CASUALTIES MOUNT:

Defense Department announced on March 11 that the United States battle casualties in Korea had reached the total of 130,992. . . . The list included 23,134 dead, 95,063 wounded; 9,184 missing; 2,215 captured, and 1,396 previously missing but returned to military control.

* * * *

DRAFT CALL 53,000 FOR MAY:

Army has issued a call for 53,000 drafted men for May to replace those whose terms of duty have expired and to keep the service at authorized strength. . . . Inductions will continue at this rate through July because of a relatively high rate of discharges. . . . Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps will not take drafted men during May, continuing to rely on volunteers and re-enlistments. . . . The call brings to 1,414,430 the number of men drafted since the start of the Korean War. . . . All but 81,430 went into the Army. . . . Selective Service officials predict that a great number of the new draft will have to come from the ranks of the 19-year-olds because many Draft Boards are running low on older men.

The Movies and The American Legion

(Continued from page 15)

things, the industry could well have collapsed overnight.

The trouble at the box office began in earnest when such individuals as columnist George Sokolsky and such organizations as The American Legion began to acquaint the public with what was in those documents and what the shouting was all about. Such outside public information programs, broadcasting the official record, stirred up fairly general resentment in Hollywood.

By late 1951, the studios had no answer left except resentment. Revelations by the House Committee on Un-American Activities had undone nearly every public-relations cliché about communism in the movies that had been mimeographed for the newspapers by the studios over fifteen years. What wasn't so was so. What was a mere nothing was a big plenty. The reaction in the hinterland was violent.

The National Convention of The American Legion in Miami, in 1951, instructed *The American Legion Magazine* to publish all available information on communist associations of people still employed in the entertainment industry. The demand for such action, originated in several states, was combined into one resolution and passed unanimously. It was the first time a Legion convention had given such specific instructions to the Legion's magazine.

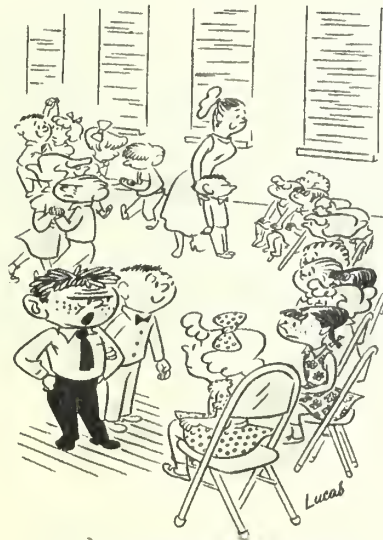
In its December, 1951 issue this magazine published *Did The Movies Really Clean House?*, an article by J. B. Matthews. It was a long listing of associations with communist movements of people still active in films; of the studios where they worked, and of their current productions. The article brought a mixed but violent reaction. Some of the studios concurred with the Legion's attitude that this problem related to American security and had to be faced in the open. However, Hollywood "liberal" elements protested that the article was unfair and somehow un-American—although it was dissemination of public information to the public. On at least half the major studio lots, resentment toward the Legion boiled over. Then, sporadically, Legion posts and other local groups began to picket theaters here and there where films involving the questioned personnel were showing.

Late in the winter of 1951-'52, the top executives of the major film companies called a halt to the practice of the studios railing at their critics. They stepped in and took the play away from the studio lots. The first thing they asked for was a meeting with the National Commander of The American Legion to re-

view the whole mess the communists had got the movies into.

The meeting was held in Washington, D. C., on March 31, 1952. The then National Commander of the Legion, Donald R. Wilson, with one aide, met with top-echelon representatives of the eight major studios, and with Eric Johnston, executive director of the association of the major producing companies. Companies represented were Columbia, MGM, Paramount, Republic, RKO, 20th Century-Fox, Universal and Warners.

The meeting was inconclusive but



"Twelve beautiful dancing girls, twelve - PHOOEY!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

fruitful, and became the subject of great speculation in the press. At that meeting, Commander Wilson defined the Legion's interest and policies as those of opposing communism in America. He defined the Legion's method as that of giving the widest possible distribution to (a) information identifying American communists, and (b) information which seemed strongly to relate people and activities to communist influence.

He recognized that the path that events had taken was damaging an entire industry. But the Legion would continue its public information program, he said. It was mandated to do so by its conventions, and dedicated to do so by its principles. No proper solution could be found by suppressing the record. This would only perpetuate the immunity to informed public criticism which had permitted the vast communist penetration of the movies in the first place. If the movies (and the questionable individuals) could achieve a record on communism that would stand the public gaze, then there would be no problem.

While the Legion would not "call off its dogs" just to be a pal, Wilson told the industry heads that the Legion would cooperate in any earnest steps that the movies would take to better their reputation, and the same would apply to any individuals whom the Legion had spotlighted. The emphasis was on "earnest."

If the Legion had been wrong in any of the information it had published, it would welcome any correction that the studios could supply.

These remarks brought out the painful fact that few studios knew much about the actual position of many of their personnel whose names were becoming box-office poison. Many of the film people who had apparent communist connections protested that they had been publicly cited or named, but had never had a platform from which to answer the allegations, or explain the facts. Nor had the studios given them a platform.

Spyros Skouras, head of 20th Century-Fox, admitted this weakness. His studio was not in a position to defend any of its employees who might have been wronged by public association with communist movements, because the studio didn't have the facts.

Skouras remarked that he, at least, felt the time had come to give his employees the platform which they sought. He announced that after a recent conference with columnist George Sokolsky he had already begun to get together any and all allegations of communist connections against his employees, and was inviting them to arm him with a written, signed explanation or denial.

Nate Spingold, of Columbia, said his studio had been doing just that for a year.

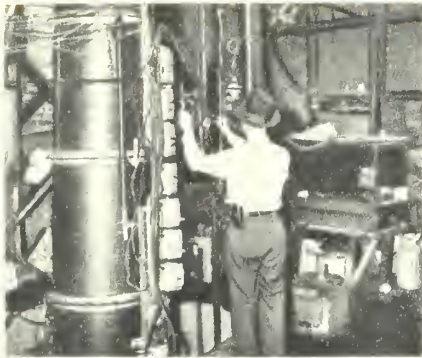
Columbia and RKO said they both had considerable information as to which of their employees were in hot water. Republic said it didn't have much of a problem. But every studio welcomed Commander Wilson's invitation to compare notes in the hope of confining the Legion's criticism to personnel whose studios could find no factual defense for them.

For this purpose they requested that the Legion give them all information that it had—large or small—that tended to connect any of their employees with communism.

Any such information would be treated in strictest confidence, and would be seen only by top studio personnel and the actual individuals involved.

With that understanding, Commander Wilson agreed. Before the

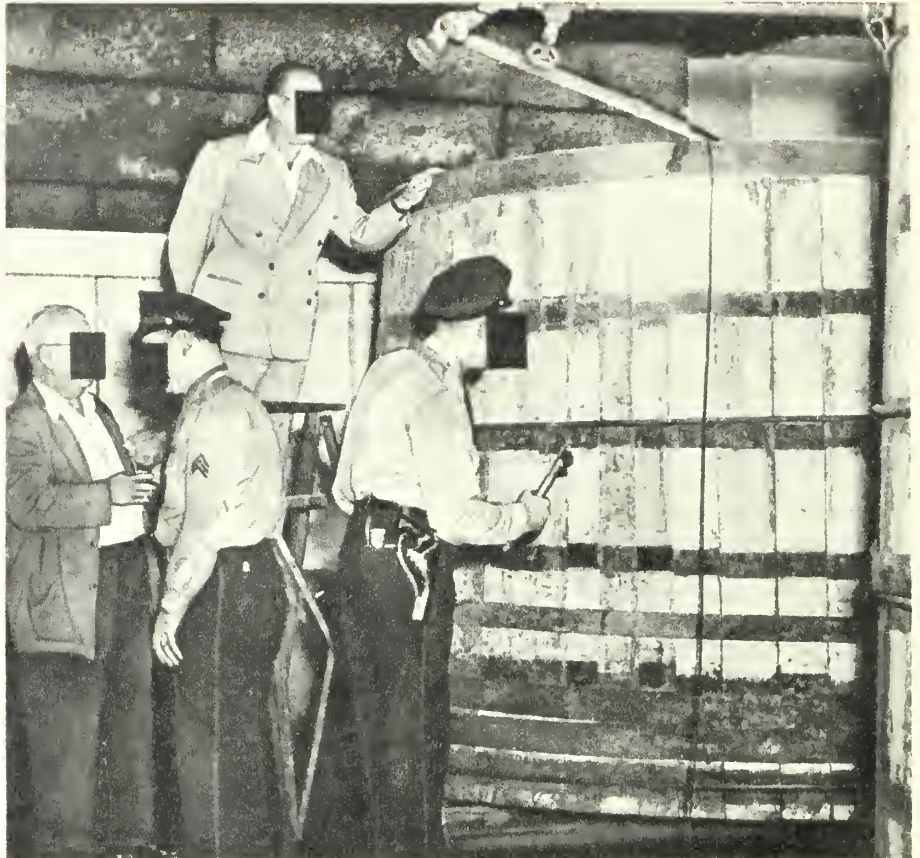
(Continued on page 41)



TAX LOSS: \$750,000. This still, seized in January, 1953, in Brooklyn, had a daily potential output of over 10,000 "fifths" of illegal whiskey. Government agents estimated the Federal excise tax loss at \$750,000 during the 3 months it operated.



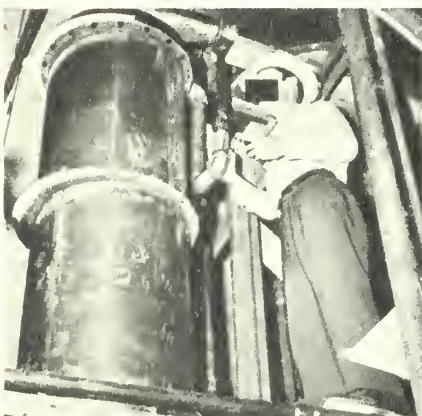
TAX LOSS: \$247,500. This innocent-looking cottage in a quiet Long Island suburb housed a still that had been operating at capacity for five months when seized April 11, 1951. Local police said it cost the Government \$247,500 in taxes.



TAX LOSS: \$42,000 A DAY. Last September, Philadelphia police seized their biggest still since Prohibition, capable of producing over 40,000 "fifths" of bootleg whiskey a day. Every day it operated at capacity, according to police, it robbed the Government of \$42,000. Commented a local newspaper: "Raiding stills is fine, but the most effective way to stamp them out is to reduce taxes to the point where the legitimate products will be preferred to those which often bring death and illness."

BOOTLEGGING

... a vicious racket hits the big time



TAX LOSS: \$12,000 A DAY. Revenue agents said this modern still, captured near Lakewood, N. J., in October, 1952, was able to cheat the Government of over \$12,000 every day it operated. The gang had erected a special building with a peaked roof to hide the 22-foot still from passing motorists.

When the Federal excise tax on distilled spirits was increased from \$6 to \$9 a gallon in 1944, the profit to be made from illegal "no-tax" whiskey was too big for organized crime to ignore very long.

By 1946—with copper, sugar and other raw materials available—underworld bankrolls were financing stills, warehouses, trucks and salesmen in setting up shop in and near metropolitan cities.

By 1951, Federal seizures of moonshine stills had jumped from 6,461 to 10,250*... an increase of 59% since 1946. More alarming, their daily producing capacity had more than doubled*. Today, when undermanned law enforcement agencies are able to seize a still, they find more and more of the mass production equipment pictured above.

And today, the Federal tax is not \$9 but \$10.50 a gallon. The last tax increase of November 1, 1951, simply made a bad problem worse.

The bootlegger is more than a thief of Government tax millions. He breeds graft, corruption, disregard for law and order. Sicknes, blindness, sometimes death itself, come from his bottle.

What's the answer?

The legal distilling industry proposes: (1) Reduce the excise tax to a realistic \$6.00 a gallon rate, which would still be 167% higher than it was in 1939. (2) Increase the penalties for illegal distilling. (3) Increase Federal and state enforcement staffs.

Before you agree or disagree with these recommendations, please read the "Tax Facts" column at the right.



*Source: ATTD, Bureau of Internal Revenue, U. S. Treasury Dept.

TAX FACTS



When you pay around \$4.27* for a "fifth" of your favorite whiskey, you actually pay about \$1.89 for the whiskey itself, about \$2.38 more in Federal, State and local taxes.

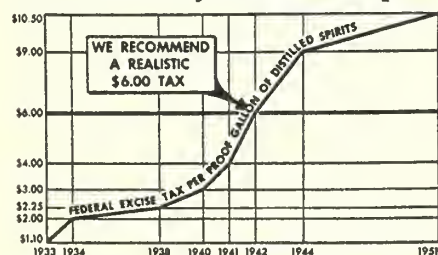
That's like paying a "sales tax" of 125% on the merchandise! Taxes take over half of your liquor dollar!

Here's what happened during the first full year (Nov. 1, 1951—Nov. 1, 1952) of the present \$10.50 per gallon Federal Excise Tax...

- ... You had to pay \$237 million more in liquor taxes than you would have paid at the \$9 rate.
- ... Your Federal Government gained only \$30 million in liquor excise revenue... an increase of less than 2%... because you bought less legal liquor.
- ... Your Federal Government lost about \$40 million in corporate income taxes as profits declined with drastically falling legal liquor sales.
- ... Your Federal Government lost additional millions in personal income taxes as distillers, wholesalers, retailers and suppliers cut their payrolls and dividends.
- ... Your State Governments lost approximately \$33 million in liquor tax revenue... money badly needed for welfare and other vital programs.

Under the \$10.50 tax, bootleggers had more reason than ever before to defy the law. In 1951 alone, Federal and state authorities with lamentably inadequate staffs were able to seize 20,402 illegal stills. No one knows how many thousands more escaped seizure.

A Tax Increase of 854% Since Repeal!



Since the \$9.00 tax went into effect in 1944, whiskey has carried the heaviest Federal tax burden of any commodity or service. On top of today's prohibitive \$10.50 rate you must pay an average of \$2.80 a gallon more in other Federal, state and local taxes!

Distilled Spirits vs. All Other Excise-Taxed Products—1939-1951

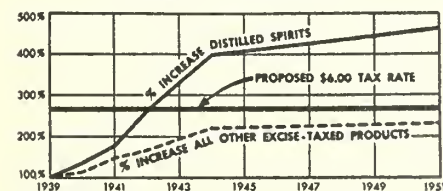


Chart above shows what's happened to distilled spirits vs. all other excise-taxed products and services since 1939. The \$6.00 rate proposed by the legal distilling industry represents a 167% increase over the 1939 level, as compared to an average increase of 129% on all other excise-taxed products and services.

*The average national retail price

LICENSED BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES, INC.

(Continued from page 39)

meeting broke up, the film heads invited Commander Wilson to send a personal representative and a writer from the Legion's magazine to the West Coast to talk directly with the studio operating heads.

A few days later an official Legion letter went to the eight major studios. It listed major and minor communist associations of several hundred artists then employed, and invited the studios to correct the Legion on any matters in which they found the Legion to be in error. This information had been compiled by the Legion from scattered public sources. It applied to film artists who were currently employed or who were connected with current film releases. It later became known as "The Legion List," although by that time many other sources had added information to it.

The Legion's covering letter is highly interesting, in view of later developments. It said: "We respectfully request that you check this material for any possible factual errors and make such report to us as you deem proper."

Any use of this material called for delicate handling by the studios. It had been released to them on the theory that a lot of innocent people had gotten bad names without a chance of answering, and that a careful check might enable some or many of them to clear themselves of the slightest suspicion and reduce the serious problem that they and their industry faced.

Almost immediately, it began to look as if it had been a mistake to trust the studios to check on such delicate information. A writer at MGM, Art Cohn, who had a perfectly innocent but unexplained association with a communist newspaper (the communists had pirated his copy from a regular Oakland paper) was called into the offices of a vice-president at the MGM studio, and came out believing that the Legion had demanded that he be liquidated from the motion picture industry.

Cohn, in a just rage, wrote letters to Commander Wilson and to Congressmen, inveighing against the Legion's "blacklisting" of him "without attempting to confirm the information." Cohn, a hater of communism, deserved as much as any man a chance to explain to his employers in private conference that the communists had affiliated him with them by stealing his name and his works.

He could only have gotten the impression that he was being "liquidated" by a crude interview at the hands of the MGM v.p. who was charged with the very job of letting Cohn set the record straight.

When Cohn sounded off, Commander Wilson, irked at an apparent misuse

of the information, was tempted to call off any further attempts to cooperate with the motion picture industry. But MGM officials speedily apologized and turned the responsibility for checking the information over to another v.p., Louis K. Sidney—a man of considerable tact, adroitness, competence and sympathy.

It may have been Cohn, or perhaps others who had been mishandled at the MGM studio before the interviewing was turned over to Sidney, who spread to their fellow employees and the newspapers the MGM studio notion that the Legion had issued a secret blacklist to the motion picture industry. The story soon spread in Hollywood that the movies were "knuckling under" to the Legion, and were ready to "clean house" of "300 alleged subversives" on the Legion's say-so. From there the yarn went to the national press—with fanciful embroidery—and called forth pious editorials about the rights of men to "face their accusers."

Meanwhile, six—and later a seventh—of the eight major studios adopted variations of the Sokolsky-Fox-Columbia plan to give any employee a chance to answer without publicity any discoverable connection in the public record between himself and communism. To the Legion's collection of small and large facts, the studios added whatever information they could find from any other sources that tended to put their employees under a cloud. This program of the studios was soon known to the press, which inaccurately called it a Legion program.

The program the studios had chosen to follow worked well within its natural limits. It was the first effective plan to help any movie employee who could show and wanted to show that he had innocently become publicly connected with communism.

First, a significant number of the people involved had, like Art Cohn, simple, straightforward answers that put them entirely in the clear of the faintest suspicion of any deliberate connection with communism.

Second, another significant group had at one time, at least half-knowingly, been sucked into communist activities, only to regret it. Of these, many wrote and signed unmistakably clear statements of where they stood, and frankly described their earlier mistakes.

But probably the greatest measure of the value of the program is to be found in the alarm it created in left-wing camps, and in the desperate measures that were made to sabotage it.

In its June 28, 1952 issue, the magazine *The Nation* published its view that the whole business was a vicious "attack on civil liberties."

One paragraph from *The Nation's*

article sets the tone. Said *The Nation*: "Out of the 'appeasement' meeting between the Legion and the industry representatives came a preliminary list of some 300 names, furnished by letter to each studio. *The letter stated that if the studio employed any of the listees, picketing on a national scale would ensue when the picture involving the person's services was released.*" (Our italics.)

Such outright lying in the "defense of civil liberties" could be a measure of *The Nation's* alarm that the program might work.

Anyway, among Hollywood's true victims of communist finagling the opportunity to go on record was widely welcomed. Signed (and sometimes notarized) letters poured into the studio offices, with such statements as: "A correct understanding of the facts is very important to me." . . . "I recognize that my name has been associated with subversive organizations, and I willingly cite these organizations . . ."

. . . "All of us make mistakes, and I'm happy to explain some of mine . . ."

. . . "I am glad to have this opportunity to clear my name." . . . "I once felt that the communist party had a right to function, and I became associated with the front organizations listed below . . . history has proved that they were based on lies and I disavow all of them."

It was a much smaller group that resented the program. Some of these refused to cooperate, others wrote diatribes against the "inquisition," and a few wrote austere letters that weren't to the point—anything from essays on human rights to long lists of the fine pictures they'd produced and the honors and press notices they'd received.

What was the actual effect? A dozen or so film employees were able to point out that some of the information that damaged them was in error. For the rest the explanations proved nothing conclusively, but made two groups of people out of what had been one vague group. One is the group that was willing to speak up frankly, whom the studios can now defend against public criticism with their own statements. The other is the group which the studios remain powerless to defend, because they have chosen to let the record as it appears be the final record.

And there it stands today.

With the Waldorf Declaration of 1947 the studios moved against some identified communists.

With the project of 1952 they offered the "presumed innocent" a platform to state their case.

The Legion's actual part in all this was small, but important. Giving the information that it had was but a convenience. All of the information was available to the studios from other

sources. Commander Wilson's actual contribution was to assure the studios that, as a critical and respected public-opinion body, the Legion was not out to harass the industry.

But the Legion played another part that borders on comedy, as a result of misrepresentations in the press. Some daily papers and motion picture trade journals were only slightly more moderate, and only slightly more truthful than *The Nation* in reporting the events that came out of the Washington meeting of March 31, 1952. National *Variety* and *Daily Variety* (Hollywood) reported repeatedly that the Legion had tendered the studios a blacklist of 300 alleged subversives. The *New York Times* picked up the story. The *New York Post* editorialized that the studios were "knuckling under" to Legion pressure, and the idea was bruited about that the Legion was doing the hiring and firing in the studios and intimidating them with threats.

As a consequence of all this fanfare, the press bestowed upon the Legion a new appearance of importance and power—practically the dictator of personnel of the multi-million-dollar American motion picture industry.

This was a hard reputation to live up to. Some Hollywood lawyers and independent producers greeted the news they read in the papers with joy. They rushed to the Legion with their clients and employees. They besought the Legion's blessing or threatened dire trouble.

Apparently, for different motives, the fringes of the motion picture world were anxious for the Legion to be foolish enough to set itself up as Hollywood's official clearance agency.

A prominent Hollywood lawyer wrote to the Legion demanding that a certain studio be required to hire his client, and a budding legal business grew up which claimed to be able to "fix" film folks with the Legion.

An excitable actress who had been out of work for some time rushed to the press with a story blaming the Legion for her decline and threatening all sorts of legal complications for the Legion if she didn't have a job soon.

Unfortunately, hardly anybody in Legion officialdom had ever heard of her.

Eventually, the Legion's New York office became so loaded with calls, mail and visits for the mistaken purpose of movie hiring that a second meeting was scheduled between Commander Wilson and the film company heads. The meeting was held in New York. It verified the fact that the Legion was *not to* and *would not* clear movie personnel, or recommend who should and who should not be hired by the studios.

It turned out that there had been no

change in the understanding that the studios and the Legion were cooperating in an attempt to help the industry by limiting, as much as the facts would warrant, the area of criticism. In the operations of the studios, and the decisions as to who was publicly acceptable, the studios would continue to go their own individual ways. In the publication of information, the Legion would go its way.

In their own interests, and in the interests of any innocent people involved, both the studios and the Legion now had more and better information, which was especially helpful in protecting the innocent.

Today, there is little more that the studios or the Legion can do in this direction. The studios cannot, and have no obligation to, employ people who are rejected by the public as communist sympathizers—and a superior court has so found (*RKO vs Paul Jarrico*). The Legion is bound by convention mandate to publish information that indicates communist connections on the part of people who seek public patronage as entertainers (Resolution #2, Miami Convention, 1951). Commander Wilson's term expired at the end of August 1952, and his successor, National Commander Lewis K. Gough, has reaffirmed the Legion's position.

The subject of Legion picketing of pictures has caused widespread discussion. Contrary to screams from *The Nation*, the Legion's national organization has never once suggested that any Post picket any picture. On the other hand, it does not ask Posts not to picket. The national organization has no authority over such local decisions.

The national Legion does ask Posts to make sure of their facts and to review legal implications before taking such action. It will supply the best available information on picture personalities and their public record on communism to any Posts that ask for such information. Depending on its nature, this information may encourage or discourage the Post in its action. What happens is a reflection of how the record sits with the folks on Main Street.

It has become somewhat of a fad to protest that any sort of public pressure against an "artist," short of a criminal indictment, is bad as a matter of principle, regardless of one's objection to the "artist."

It is doubtful that arguments based on such principle are made in good faith. One of the first effective examples of pressuring a film artist out of business in Hollywood occurred just before WW II. Hitler's girl photographer, Leni Riefenstahl, was cold-shouldered out of Hollywood, and her movies of the Berlin 1936 Olympics were boycotted out of a successful run in Ameri-

ca, without any criminal indictment. The Hollywood community was almost 100 percent for this political boycott, although Miss Riefenstahl's "art" was of the highest. Hollywood liberals still boast of this achievement today. A good thing, too, since the proceeds of a successful run of *Fraulein Riefenstahl's* films would probably have gone into Hitler's war chest.

The difference in principle, if any, between boycotting an "artist" who fed Hitler's kitty with U.S. box office receipts, and boycotting those who cannot be trusted not to feed Russia's kitty the same way, has never been put forth.

Part of the public resentment that has ruined Chaplin's *Limelight* as a U.S. box-office attraction is the utter lack of any assurance that the receipts would not find their way into communist tills.

The furor over Chaplin obscures the fact that, generally, things are certainly better in Hollywood today. A few years ago, almost any communist-designed petition could attract the signatures of a host of movie artists. A few months ago a nation-wide communist petition contained nearly two hundred names of college faculty members and clergymen, but not of one person currently employed in the movies. The extreme left cries that entertainers have a right to sign such petitions, but are scared out of it by "witch-hunters." What is far more significant is that, today, Hollywood knows a communist petition when it sees one. A lot of trouble would have been saved if that had been true a few years back. American communism can't get very far if it can't find suckers to use and abuse and ruin.

But attempts to fill communist coffers by exploiting American movie audi-

ences are far from over. Today, in France and Italy, films are being produced for American consumption by native communists and red refugees from Hollywood.

In both countries, there are both communist and non-communist movie unions. American producing and distributing companies are only beginning to distinguish between the two, and between communist and non-communist producers, writers and directors.

It is a moot question how many informed Americans would want to patronize "American" films made abroad by communists. Italian labor sources report that *50 percent of the wages of members of the Italian communist movie unions go into the treasury of the communists*, to be spent in whole or in part for "anti-American activities, propaganda, espionage, etc."

Non-communists in both France and Italy are in the midst of a fight for the future of their countries to a degree yet unknown in America, and they are appalled at American producers and distributors who do business with the European communists. United Artists, the major non-producing U.S. film distributor, has burned its fingers several times in the foreign-made film field. Now, UA shows signs of extreme wariness but faces a difficult problem.

United Artists does not have direct control over the making of pictures it releases. It has had a few bad recent experiences—some of them prolonged because of contracts previously signed. Now, United Artists announces that it will take a strong position in the future against contracting to release products that may feed red tills, and will look much more closely into any foreign-made film it handles.

Independent producer John Huston recently expressed resentment at trickery that entangled him personally in Hollywood communist front movements in the past. Huston had the disturbing experience of hearing from the mouth of a friend the details of how he had been manipulated. Huston, who sometimes makes movies abroad and releases them through United Artists, announced that he would pursue a tough attitude toward the use of communists in his foreign-made films. He is reported to be carrying out this promise, in spite of serious scheduling delays, in a film now in production in Italy for United Artists release.

American producers and distributors, with their strong economic position as the gateway to the large American market, can exert a powerful influence against the strength of communist movie unions and artists abroad.

Italian and French anti-communist labor unions emphasize that the American distributors *should* make the distinctions. If the U.S. public must make the choice, they argue, it will eventually result in bad business in America for all foreign-made films, which will hurt the non-communists abroad quite as much as the communists. The European non-communists agree with hundreds of thousands of Americans that there is one matter of principle that counts above all others in this tangled business. That is that men and women of the free world have a right to a highly positive assurance, with no maybes about it, that the money they spend in idle entertainment will not be used in any way to foment their own destruction.

This principle has never been challenged except by changing the subject.

THE END

His Teams Win and Win and Win

(Continued from page 21)

the French Bauer Dairy, was an old friend. Joe and Paul both were born and raised in Harrison, Ohio. Betscher gave a sympathetic hearing to him, and was particularly impressed when Hawk displayed a copy of the American Legion Magazine containing an article on the 1951 Junior Baseball champions. The article made mention of the business firm which sponsored the team.

"You mean," Betscher asked, "that the French Bauer company will get this kind of credit for sponsoring you if you win?"

"That's right," Joe said. "Legion baseball is a big thing. And we'll wear the name of the company on our uniform shirts all season."

Betscher obviously was impressed. "Well," he said, "okay. The only thing is, though, do you have a chance to win

the national championship this year?"

Hawk explained hurriedly that the odds against such a feat were much too long even to consider seriously. He pointed out, however, that his kids had done it twice, and who was to say they couldn't do it again? He got his money. The team was safe for another year.

If it had been necessary, Joe would have canvassed the city from door to door, arguing for contributions, rather than let the team disintegrate. He has been at it too long, and he has put too much of himself into the project, to give it up now. He originally began with only some Knothole League youngsters, in Bridgetown. His first flare of interest in American Legion Junior Baseball came one day in the summer of 1937 when he stood on the sideline at Deer Creek Field in Cincin-

nati and watched the Middletown, Ohio, team play a Cincinnati club in a Legion game. "I knew while I was watching them," he said, "that my Knothole team back home could've knocked the socks off either one of them."

Encouraged to feel that his kids deserved a chance in Legion play, Joe went about the business of making a connection. He's a non-veteran, as is his sidekick, George Scholl. (The Bentley Post team is, according to Legion rules, managed by Herb Michaels, executive secretary of the post.) He finally managed to awaken some interest at Schwab Post in Cheviot, Ohio. "Playing for Cheviot in 1938," Joe said, "we won the state championship but got beat in the Regionals at East Chicago. A young pitcher from Detroit took care of us there. Fellow named Hal Newhouser."

After fielding a Hawk-managed team in 1938, 1939 and 1940, Schwab Post gave it up on the ground that it was too expensive. So salesman Joe sold his bill of goods to Bentley Post, and the chances are he'll stay there for keeps. It has been a wonderfully fruitful partnership. State champions in 1941 and semi-finalists in the national championships a year later, Bentley Post hit the jackpot in 1944 with Joe Hawk's first big title. That was the year Hernian Wehmeier, the fireballing right-hander of the Reds, was the pitching mainstay of the club.

Beaten in the semi-finals of the state tournament in 1945, and national finalists again in 1946, Joe's boys bounced back in 1947 to win 38 ball games and lose only one, and capture the national championship at Los Angeles. Don Zimmer, the Brooklyn rookie, was Joe's shortstop.

"We were losing, 5-3, in the last half of the ninth inning in the Regional finals," Joe said, thinking back. "We had two men on base and two outs, and Zimmer was due up. Well, he hadn't had a hit in seventeen straight times up, and I seriously debated putting in a pinch-hitter. I was talking about it to George when I happened to notice, out of the corner of my eye, that Don was saying a prayer while he was kneeling out there in the on-deck circle. That settled it; I wasn't going to take out any kid who wanted to stay in there that bad. Well, he hit a triple off the screen in right field to tie it up. Then, a few minutes later, the pitcher walked a man to force Don home with the winning run!"

When he began spring tryouts in early April, 1952, Joe had eight of his sixteen players back from the previous season—an important item when you consider that the 1951 team had been good enough to finish third in the national finals. Best of all the returnees was the five-foot ten-inch, 150-pound, right-handed pitcher, Howard Whitson. Since he started out playing Class C Knothole ball, Howard has won 140 ball games and lost exactly six.

Joe needed a first baseman but he solved that headache by taking Roy Nixon, who had won four games as a pitcher the year before, and switching him to the bag. He filled a hole in center field by taking another pitcher, Roger Sigler, and handing him a fielder's glove.

Bentley Post didn't have the easiest time in the world getting to Columbus. Playing Middletown on July 19 and 20 at Western Hills, Cincinnati, the boys with the big "French Bauer" emblem on the backs of their shirts won the first game, 3-1. They ran up a 9-0 lead in the third inning of the second game and appeared even that early in the

game to be home free. But the pitching went sour and the Middletown hitters found the range. Before they could shake the cobwebs loose, the Cincinnati boys found themselves going into the ninth inning on the short end of a 10-9 score. It didn't seem possible, but it had happened.

Things looked a little more hopeful when Russ Nixon smashed a two-base hit. They looked a lot better when he scored, a few moments later, on a single. But it was still a tie game, 10-10, as the ninth ended. Fortunately for Bentley Post, Russ Nixon came up again in the top of the tenth. This time the bases were loaded for him and the



"Excuse me, Mister. Got to get this up before it eats into the metal."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

tournament's top player responded to the challenge with a mighty triple that cleared the bases and put Bentley Post ahead, 13-10. A passed ball gave Russ a chance to scoot home with the fourteenth run, and not even a two-run rally by Middletown in the last half of the inning could undo Nixon's work.

That game, as coach Hawk points out, started Russell Nixon on his way not only to Columbus but also to the Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, New York. The winner of the American Legion Junior Baseball "player of the year" award has his picture hung in the Hall of Fame for a year and is officially awarded his trophy at the annual major-league observance of baseball's anniversary in Cooperstown.

Joe's team played six games in the Ohio state championships and won all of them. Howard Whitson picked up two of the victories, giving, in the second, as magnificent a demonstration of clutch pitching as the Legion tournament ever has seen. Against Warren, Howard went to the mound on a relief assignment with his team losing,

5-0, and the bases full, in the first inning. He got the side out without allowing another run, and he held Warren scoreless the rest of the way to win, 9-5.

With the state title won, the Bentley Post boys went back to Cincinnati and Joe Hawk accepted congratulations from his friends on winning his eighth American Legion Junior Baseball state championship.

At Lawrenceburg, Ind., the Bentley boys picked up the Region 7 championship, after which, at Bloomington, Ill., they copped the Section C title. In this last scramble before the nationals at Denver, Col., Bentley suffered its only defeat of the entire Legion tournament, to Cape Girardeau, Mo. in a 9-8 thriller.

Before thousands of interested fans (there were 4,565 on hand for the big Labor Day doubleheader), several dozen scouts for major-league teams, a platoon of college coaches, and Baseball Commissioner Ford Frick, the Bentleys won three straight games at Denver to walk off with their third national championship. Austin, Texas was beaten, 3-0, with Whitson pitching a masterful shutout, in the first game. The second game, with San Diego, was a thriller, with Cincinnati winning, 9-6, in an eleven-inning night donnybrook that lasted until five minutes after one o'clock in the morning. It took an inside-the-park home run by left-fielder Carl Beiler to help Bentley Post come from behind, 6-3, to tie the score in the ninth inning. But, as Joe Hawk is proud to point out, the boys did come from behind under that terrific pressure, and that, he says, is the trademark of a fighting ball club. The third game, which Whitson won, 5-2, was another personal triumph for the young pitcher, who signed, a day or two later, to play for the Cincinnati Reds' farm club at Columbia, S. C., in the Sally League. Howard held San Diego to six hits.

Hawk means it when he says winning isn't everything, that it's the simple pleasure of working with the kids that gives him the biggest kick. You know he is as serious as he can be when he talks about the way he works to help his boys get college scholarships and, if such is their wish, to move on to professional baseball. You can sense his sincerity when he says, "What matters most is that if we don't teach each boy to be a little better man, and a little better citizen, we're failures." There is no question about the tremendous depth of purpose this small-town elementary school principal brings to his summer hobby.

But don't bet a nickel that Joe Hawk's won't be able to fulfill all his ideals and still find time to win another national championship. He's got the formula.

THE END



THE MODEL DERRICKS on this relief map represent eleven new oil fields opened in the Williston Basin during the past 20 months. Hand points to Tioga Field where first producing oil well was brought in after 29 years of search-

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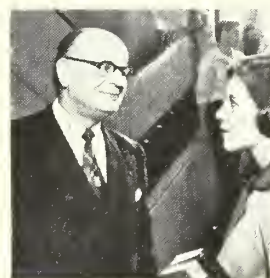
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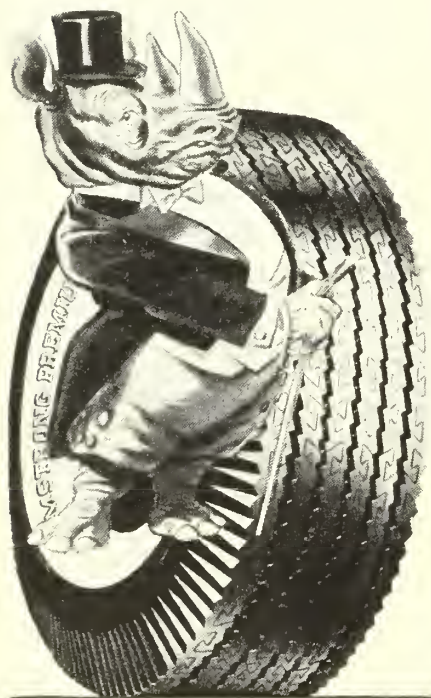
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How Veterans Stand in the New Congress

(Continued from page 25)

Congress over the years has recognized the cost of these benefits as part of the over-all cost of war.

Analysis of the make-up of the 83rd Congress discloses that of the 435 members of the House of Representatives, 240 are veterans, of whom 225 are Legionnaires; that of the 96 members of the Senate, 62 are veterans, 61 Legionnaires.

Superficially, these figures would indicate a fair shake for reasonable legislation sponsored by the Legion.

Experience has shown over the years that once a piece of veterans legislation is brought to the floor for open debate, and the issue involved clearly presented to the membership of either chamber, the chances for passage of the bill are reasonably good. However, there's many a roadblock between the legislative hopper, where the bill is introduced, and a vote on the Senate or House floor.

Most veterans legislation starts in the House. A member of Congress, of his own initiative, or at the instance of the Legion or some other vet group, introduces the measure.

Generally—with certain exceptions—veterans bills in the House are automatically referred to the House Committee on Veterans Affairs. Here, as in the case of all other committees, the chairman determines how quickly hearings are to be held on the individual bill, if at all. Mrs. Rogers, as chairman of the vet committee, has signified she will hold hearings on as many bills as is practically possible. In the 80th Congress, when she was also chairman, the House Committee on Veterans Affairs considered 498 bills and resolutions, some duplicatory, held 156 hearings, and reported out 60 pieces of legislation.

To expedite the hearings, Mrs. Rogers has set up a half dozen subcommittees. Should a subcommittee report favorably on a bill—and at times even when it reports unfavorably—the measure goes before the full Committee for action. Disapproval of a measure by the full Committee kills the legislation for all practical purposes. If approved by the full Committee, the bill goes to the House Rules Committee, which is something of a legislative traffic cop in giving measures from the various committees the green light (or red light) for floor debate.

It is through the Rules Committee that the House leadership exerts its control over legislation. It is in this committee that the leadership can and does bottle up any bill it doesn't want to reach open debate.

During the past few years, the House Rules Committee could be forced to act on a bill, and clear it for floor debate,

through a 21-day rule. But this rule has been discarded by the current Congress. It remains possible to get a bill released from the Rules Committee through a petition of a majority of the House members, as was the case of the terminal-leave pay bill, but this is a rarely-successful maneuver.

During the 80th Congress, when immediate cost-cutting ruled Capitol Hill, the Rules Committee effectively pigeonholed a number of veterans bills because, as the Legion's National Legislative Commission reported to the 1947 convention: "Congressional leaders decided that no legislation granting benefits to veterans, which would necessitate the appropriation of any new money, would be passed by Congress."

The Legion Legislative Commission again reported to the 1948 convention that "many bills remained dormant on the House and Senate calendars by virtue principally of the refusal of the House Rules Committee to permit them to be considered and voted upon on the floor of the House."

The same three legislators who set House policy in the 80th Congress—Speaker Joseph W. Martin, of Massachusetts, Majority Leader Charles A. Halleck, of Indiana, and Rules Committee Chairman Leo E. Allen, of Illinois—make up the leadership of the House in the 83rd Congress.

In fairness to the GOP leadership trio, it should be emphasized that at no time have they been adamantly opposed to all vet legislation. Thus, the House, under the same leadership in the 80th Congress, did participate with the Senate in enacting 36 veterans measures into law. The point is that the Rules Committee has large powers to stymie all other committees.

Once the veterans bills get to the House floor, Mrs. Rogers, as chairman of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs, leads the fight to put them over, although she may turn the floor fight over to the chairman of the subcommittee which initially dealt with the bill.

Passage of the legislation by the House is only the first major step toward the bill becoming a statute. The bill must next clear similar hurdles in the Senate, and here, for the lack of a single committee dealing with veterans affairs, the course is even tougher.

The House in 1947 merged three committees dealing with various aspects of veterans' problems into one Committee on Veterans Affairs. The Senate, however, has persisted in dividing its veterans bills between the Senate Finance Committee and the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. This division of responsibility prevents the

(Continued on page 48)



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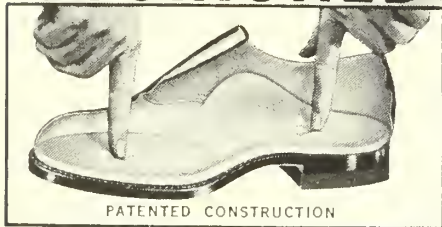
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(Continued from page 46)

Senate from taking an over-all, balanced view toward veterans legislation. This situation, plus the fact that the committees are often deeply enmeshed in other pressing national problems, slows down action on veterans affairs in the Senate via the usual committee processing, and gives rise to impulsive, personalized legislation.

In the spring of 1952, for example, during Senate debate on a bill to increase disability allowances, Sen. Lester C. Hunt, of Wyoming, personally led a successful fight to raise pensions of Spanish-American War veterans and their dependents by a flat 15 percent.

Sen. Guy Cordon, of Oregon, and Sen. Edwin C. Johnson, of Colorado, then urged a similar 15 percent increase in compensation and pensions for the veterans of World Wars I and II, and quoted the support of the four major veterans organizations for the proposal. This move was defeated, and a sliding-scale increase approved, after Sen. Eugene D. Millikin, of Colorado, declared in an oratorical outburst:

"The easiest thing any man can do today is to make himself a cheap hero for the votes of the veterans. One of the ways of doing it is to vote and work for more and more and more ill-considered benefits for the veterans."

Senator Millikin is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee in the current session of Congress.

The other Senate committee dealing with vet affairs, the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, is headed by H. Alexander Smith, of New Jersey. Oregon's Sen. Wayne Morse, who broke from Republican ranks to become an independent during the past election campaign, was dropped by the

GOP leadership from the labor-welfare committee, on which Morse served for many years and displayed a keen interest in the welfare of veterans.

Key man in the Senate is Majority Leader Robert A. Taft, of Ohio. The important Rules Committee in the Senate is headed by Sen. William E. Jenner, of Indiana. These two legislators, outspoken proponents for quick cost-cutting, will have much to say in the leadership decision to clear veterans bills in the Senate for floor action, or to shunt the measures aside.

The country's veterans will need a strong champion in order to obtain the best possible compromise in reconciling the differing versions of Senate and House on a given subject. Mrs. Rogers will be serving as veterans' advocate in many of these behind-closed-doors scrimmages.

Once a measure finally wins passage through both chambers of Congress, it then goes to the President for approval, as in most cases, or for veto, as occurred several times in legislation dealing with the so-called World War I veterans bonus. It takes a two-thirds vote of those present and voting in each House to pass a bill over the President's veto, as finally happened with the World War I bonus. At times, though, the President can exert his own authority, so that even though Congress a few years ago authorized the government to build 16,000 more hospital beds, President Truman simply refused to get the program started. Even after an authorization bill becomes law, the battle for veterans legislation is only half done. Most authorization bills require appropriations to make the measure effective, and appropriations re-

(Continued on page 50)



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(Continued from page 48)

quire passage of a second act by Congress and the signature of the President.

As we have seen, the most important items of "veterans legislation" in recent years have not all been new laws. They have also included the annual appropriations on which depend the stability of existing programs. The painful shortages in operating VA hospital beds, of which the Philadelphia area crisis is an example, are chiefly due to past appropriations cuts.

All appropriations bills, without exception, must originate in the House. Here, the normal procedure is to refer funds bills to the House Appropriations

WALLY



"THE AUTOGRAPH FIENDS" SPOT ALL THE CELEBRITIES.
(From November, 1936 A.L.M.)

Committee, which generally decides how much money will be expended during the next year on a particular piece of legislation. On rare occasions, the House has brushed aside the committee's proposed expenditures, for Veterans Administration or for specific veterans benefits, and increased the appropriation. For the most part, however, the House and Senate tend to go along with the recommendations of the House Appropriations Committee and its powerful chairman.

Today, the effectiveness of a veterans benefit program, already authorized by Congress, can be nullified or sharply curtailed by failure of Congress to appropriate adequate funds to put the benefit into full operation. For example, the 82nd Congress ordered VA to start building two new hospitals providing 2,000 beds, but by failing to vote sufficient funds to man and maintain existing hospitals in the VA system, forced the shutdown of approximately 25,000 of the VA's 128,000 beds. When it came out that we were building new hospital space when many beds were idle it was widely assumed there was no need for the beds.

The new chairman of the House Appropriations Committee is Rep. John Taber, of New York, an avowed advocate of drastic cuts in government expenditures. On the Senate side, where funds bills are sometimes liberalized, the parallel committee is headed by Sen. Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire.

The American Legion and the other vet organizations have a strong interest in several other Congressional committees.

Proposals for ripping VA apart, repeatedly defeated in recent sessions of Congress but very much alive in the current session, must first come up before the Senate and House Committees on Government Operations. The House unit is headed by Rep. Clare E. Hoffman, of Michigan. The Senate unit is headed by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, of Wisconsin.

Dispersal of VA functions is by no means a dead issue in the current session of Congress.

Anyway you look at it, the Legion and the other veterans organizations are in for a bitter battle to maintain an adequate veterans program.

Renewed moves to curtail or eliminate veterans preference in government jobs must first go through the House and Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committees. These are headed, respectively, by Rep. Edward H. Rees, of Kansas, who in the past has looked with disfavor on attacks on vet preference, and by Sen. Frank Carlson, also of Kansas.

Legislation dealing with housing and rents comes out of the House and Senate Banking and Currency Committees. The respective chairmen, Sen. Homer E. Capehart, of Indiana, and Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott, of Michigan, both publicly declared, just as soon as Congress opened, that they favored increasing the interest rate on GI housing loans above the long-established 4 percent.

A major item on the Legion's program for 1953 is Universal Military Training, which comes before the Armed Services Committee. Rep. Dewey Short, of Missouri, chairman of the House Committee, is unequivocally opposed to UMT. On the other hand, the chairman of the Senate committee, Sen. Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, has favored UMT in the past, and introduced the Legion-sponsored bill in this session of Congress. The outlook for UMT is generally more favorable in the Senate, which voted out a UMT bill in 1951 with but five dissenting votes.

The American Legion has a mandate to seek legislation covering 101 Convention and National Executive Committee resolutions in the current Congress. During the first three days of the 83rd Congress, more than 100 vet bills were tossed into the legislative hopper, including a number sponsored by the Legion. Most of these bills were referred to the 27-member House Committee on Veterans Affairs, where they come under the charge of Mrs. Rogers as chairman.

THE END

Germany Today

(Continued from page 19)

greater their number grows, the more fertile soil is provided for the "unity" propaganda of the communists on the one hand, and the nationalist propaganda of the neo-nazis on the other.

West Germans are trying to cope with this problem. The government screens refugees as rapidly as it can, tries to find them jobs, provides bedding in refugees' quarters—and medical care. There are several private organizations for refugee aid, one of which is headed by Berlin's distinguished Mayor, Ernst Reuter.

The challenge is a politically complicated one, however. The communists are smart enough to try to send some of their own into West Germany, posing as refugees from communism. Therefore, before aiding refugees to relocate, the West German Government (German Federal Republic) must be certain of their political beliefs.

There is actually only one political party in East Germany—the Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands (German Socialist Unity Party) known as SED. The Soviets have forced into this party politicians who are bitter enemies. Leaders who do not agree to join are murdered. The party controls labor, through the Free German Trade Union Federation. It controls youth through an organization known as Free German Youth, and women through the Democratic League of Women. There is even an organization for children, the Young Pioneers, whose major task is spying on parents and teachers.

Membership in these organizations is not exactly voluntary. It is almost impossible for a person to have access to what he needs to stay alive unless he belongs to one of them.

There are four spy systems which keep watch over the people: the dread Russian secret police, the political police of the SED, the Ministry of State Security Spy System and the youth police.

There is no unemployment whatsoever. Everybody works where he is told to work. Nor is there any economic security. Farms are too small and quotas for "gifts" to the government too high for the farmer to make any kind of income. Unions are controlled by SED bureaucrats who act as "agents" of management. The "agents" are hated equally by management and labor. Each laborer must meet a quota in order to avoid a pay cut, and if poor material spoils a man's output, the pay cut sticks.

Despite the slave whip—perhaps because of it—East German production remains low. Much of what is produced is sent to Russia. Meat, sugar and fats are rationed and the food allowance for the industrial population runs under



Advertisement

From where I sit by Joe Marsh

A Difficult "Situation"

Did you see that "Classified Ad" last week? The one that wanted a farm-hand who had to be "an expert agriculturist, sheep herder, tractor driver, bridge player," *plus* being "an authority on chemistry, biology, physics and mathematics"?

Slim Thomas, who ran that ad more or less as a joke, called and said, "I got 23 answers and almost every one claimed they could meet all those qualifications! That means I'm keeping the man I have—'Handy' Peters."

"He was thinking of quitting next month but now I've got to talk him into staying. Handy never pretends to be an expert, he's just a good all-around hired hand."

From where I sit, Slim's smart to be wary of people who consider themselves to be all-around "experts." Some folks will "expert" on anything—from the clothes a man should wear to whether he ought to drink beer or buttermilk. Personally I don't want to "classify" myself as knowing all the right answers.

Joe Marsh

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2,000 calories. Clothing is in extremely short supply, especially shoes. Shop windows were displaying pictures of Stalin instead of merchandise.

In West Germany, on the other hand, production is now 140 percent above pre-war level. One hundred and twenty-three million tons of coal and 16 million tons of steel were produced in 1952, with 90 million dollars worth of goods exported in the first half of the year. Among these were 45,000 "Volkswagen" — small, road-hugging, four passenger cars being manufactured at the rate of 550 per day by a firm in Wolfsburg operating under government trusteeship.

Nor is production limited to heavy goods. Inventiveness characterizes such products as clear plastic telephones recently demonstrated at a plastics exhibition in Duesseldorf; mail-carrying rockets—tested near Bremen—gasoline-propelled rickshaws manufactured by Messerschmidt, the aviation company. Even suits for space travel have been displayed at a Congress of Astronautics in Stuttgart. And the little town of New Gablonz, built on the site of the former Kaufbeuren Dynamite Works in Southwest Bavaria, earned 10 million dollars in 1952 from the manufacture and sale of glass jewelry.

No wonder German manufacturers are seeking foreign markets for their products! A trade agreement has been signed with Iran, and others are being negotiated — especially in the so-called "backward" areas of the world — to which Germany offers the electrical machinery and equipment needed to develop their resources. Germany has a 444 million dollar surplus in the European Payments Union — and a balanced budget at home.

The West German mark is considered "hard" currency, and Germans are once more building savings accounts. This is something of a phenomenon. When I left Germany, many of my German friends were determined never to save again. Twice in one generation they had seen their currency scrapped.

What changed their minds? What factors are responsible for the rapidity and earnestness of the German recovery?

One economic factor, of course, is U.S. aid. The U.S. has invested upwards of three billion dollars in post-war Germany.

But the U.S. has spent as much elsewhere—with less startling results. What is different about Germany?

First, we must point out that Germany, unlike other Western European nations, has not had to divert any of her national income to defense in Asia or defense in Europe.

Admitting this, you will add per-

haps, that the rest of the spurt is the result of traditional German "efficiency" . . . that the Germans have always been an efficient and ambitious people. But the Germans I knew at the end of the war were neither. All the initiative had been beaten out of them. They were a terrified people, afraid to take any responsibility for any kind of action.

When the U.S. Military Government took over in Germany, one of the first things we did was to post orders abolishing all former nazi laws. Among these was a law forbidding Germans to marry non-Germans. Yet every time a German in my area wanted to marry a foreigner, the burgomeister insisted on sending him to me personally for a ruling that it was all right. It was useless for me to point to the general order.

Every German wanted a *personal* order—one that could be produced if somebody tried to punish him. He was sure somebody would.

Among the forces which have restored spirit in Germany, three, in my opinion, belong at the top of the list.

One is exposure to attitudes of the allies. Since I know the American attitudes best, I will speak of them. U.S. policies in Germany have certainly not been beyond criticism, but by and large they have reflected, even if unconsciously, the commandment: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

The Germans thought we would be conquerors in the nazi pattern. Our efforts to help Germany help itself back on its feet and to introduce democratic patterns in political, educational and social affairs were at first received by Germans with incredulity and suspicion, then with curiosity mingled with skepticism—and finally with determination to take advantage of this opportunity to reassert themselves among the nations of the world.

The reassertion, however, is not nationalistic. As Frau Hannah Kiep, Women's Affairs Secretary of the German Diplomatic Mission to the U.S., explains it: "There is no more 'Deutschland Über Alles.' It is not German 'efficiency' that is rebuilding our country—it is a spirit born of the past we have had, and of knowing that the future is best if we can earn our way with the West. Germany does not want to be superior. Germany does not want to be inferior. Germany wants to be a partner. Germany wants to become a good member of the European family of nations."

A second factor in German recovery, then, is the hope of becoming part of a unit even greater than the "fatherland"—a United States of Europe. Despite political hurdles in Germany and obstacles in the rest of Europe, achievement of

this goal and determination to earn it is official foreign policy of the present German government administration. The Chairman of the Committee of 26 jurists appointed by the Schuman Plan Ad Hoc Assembly to prepare a draft of a European Constitution was Dr. Heinrich von Brentano, a German.

A third factor in recovery is currency reform. Inflation and devaluation of currency was a principal cause of the failure of the Weimar Republic, which began to disintegrate two years before Hitler. Loss of savings had wiped out the security and morality of the political and economic backbone of the nation—the middle class.

Conversely, today, security and morality have been restored. The real upward swing in the German comeback began in 1948 when a new central bank, the Bank Deutscher Laender, was provided with the tools to introduce into West Germany the Deutsche Mark—replacing 16 of the old Reichsmarks. In the following six months alone, production rose 50 percent.

The changes resulting from these and other factors are apparent not only in the economic, but in the civic, political and cultural life of the nation. The status of women is a good example.

Frau Kiep, whom I quoted on German foreign policy, is one of a hundred women who hold government positions. There are many more in the professions.

Numbers of them, like Erna Lindner, who runs the Lindner Precision Machine Manufacturing Company in Berlin, rebuilt their husbands' businesses, after the war had taken both husband and business. The rebuilding called for physical as well as mental effort. Frau Lindner sold what possessions she had left, used the proceeds to pay laborers to clear the factory ruins, and joined them in the work, with a wheelbarrow. Today she employs 280 men in her restored factory, and is doing business with the U.S., Japan, Australia and Western Europe.

Despite the fact that none of these women dare appear at work wearing makeup, their presence in the official and professional German world, and their participation in civic affairs represents a revolution which it is hard for Americans to appreciate. Until recently, German law has supported the theory that women should have only three interests: "kinder, kirche, kuche" (children, church, kitchen).

But the West German constitution, better known as the Basic German Law, adopted in 1949, declared that there should be no discrimination between the sexes. That's not all the constitution declared. Point I, Article 1, reads: "The dignity of man shall be inviolable."

Articles 3 and 4 continue: "No one may be prejudiced or privileged be-

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cause of his sex, descent, race, language, homeland and origin, faith. . . . Freedom of faith and conscience shall be inviolable. Undisturbed practice of religion shall be guaranteed."

Other articles guarantee freedom of the press, the right to assemble "peacefully and unarmed," to move freely throughout the territory of the republic and "freely to choose occupation, place of work and place of training." Property rights are also protected.

All the way down the line, while guaranteeing individual freedoms, the constitution also takes precaution



"Why don't you read the morning paper at breakfast like other men?"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

against the misuse of these freedoms to overthrow representative government. For example, articles relating to education state: "Art and Science, research and teaching shall be free. Freedom of teaching shall *not* absolve from loyalty to the constitution." And again—though "all Germans shall have the right to form associations and societies," nevertheless—"associations, the objects or activities of which are directed against the constitutional order or the concept of international understanding shall be prohibited."

This constitution is a document of spiritual revolution for Germany. Only briefly, under the Weimar Republic, has Germany ever known anything like what Americans would call representative government. And the Weimar constitution went to such extremes (for example, proportional representation) that it was close to impossible to administer it in practice. When the German economy broke, there was no single party secure enough to defend the republic from the strong men who then took over.

The spirit of popular participation today is not confined to political life. It also emerges in the arts and educa-

tion. The "Art for the Working People" project at Recklinghausen in the Ruhr is a good example of how the post-war revival of the arts got under way. The people of Recklinghausen made a deal with the people of Hamburg that if Hamburg actors would come to Recklinghausen to entertain the miners, Recklinghausen would in turn contribute enough coal to heat a theater in Hamburg.

Another example of the up-by-the-bootstraps attitude of modern Germany is the founding of the Free University in Berlin. The movement for the university began in 1948 when three students were expelled from the old University of Berlin, in the Eastern Zone, because of articles written in a student paper, *Colloquium*, which were bitterly critical of Soviet university administration. The entire student council resigned in protest against Soviet suppression of their rights. A group of these students, headed by Horst Hartwich, a pharmacology student and son of a Berlin druggist, persuaded Mayor Reuter and eleven other distinguished citizens to form a committee for the establishment of a new university in West Berlin. The new Free University now has 6,000 students, 38 student organizations and an advanced self-government system.

German university youth is extremely European-minded, and the League for European Youth has an active membership. Some of its members recently sent into the Soviet zone balloons to which were attached postcards reading: "Day of Free Europe; coal and steel the first step." More than a thousand replies were received.

A German professor, now teaching in the U.S., expressed to me his belief that German youth is ahead of its teachers, many of whom, he said, resist trends toward student government, classroom discussion and the inclusion of social science in what used to be a purely classical curriculum. However, there are a number of German agencies which are attempting to retrain German teachers in these newer methods.

Another strong pro-European and anti-communist force in West Germany is the Trade Union Federation, with a membership of around six million. The federation published two years ago a "white book" showing that communists could never be good trade unionists because they would always put party aims above the welfare of the workers.

The federation is equally opposed to any revival of nazism. Its leadership has declared that they would meet any real threat of such a revival with a general strike.

Several local strikes were held to protest meetings of the neo-nazi Socialist

Reich Party — SRP. The government banned this party last October, after a decision of the Constitutional Court that it was "engaged in an attack on the democratic order." Its former members have since been carefully watched by the police.

This does not mean that neo-nazism can be crossed off the list of possible dangers in Germany. In the last local elections for 100,000 Council seats, four avowed nazis, one of them William Schepmann, a former Storm-Trooper Staff Chief, were elected to village office. Ten percent of the 18 million votes cast in this election represented a combination of extreme nationalism and neo-nazism. However, since this 10 percent was concentrated in lower Saxony where a peculiar law gives each registered person three votes, it is not fair to say that nationalism or neo-nazism is characteristic of even a tenth of the voting population. Schepmann, incidentally, is now in jail. He was appealing a sentence when elected, and the appeal was not granted.

It is also significant to note that the section where neo-nazis made any headway at all is a section where 30 percent of the people are refugees. We have previously stressed that the refugee problem in Germany is one which must be solved before the twin dangers of nazism and communism can be written off.

Neo-nazi candidates also used the is-

sue of ownership of the Saar in their campaigns. The Saar, populated by Germans, is economically united with France. The Schuman Plan includes a proposal to make it into a country controlled by all six nations in the coal-steel pool. Saarlanders themselves are making a bid for their country to become the Schuman Plan capital.

The Saar problem is in one way typical of all German problems today: there are no German solutions for these problems—there are only European ones. Even German economic recovery presents a problem to the rest of Europe, which fears a renascent German industrial machine. As part of the European economy, however, this machine can help lift the living standards of the free world—as the German Industries Fair last fall attempted to demonstrate.

And Germany, which would suffer first if the red army rolled in Europe—is at last conscious that her future lies in cooperation with the West. That consciousness makes Germany a country where one can actually see history happening daily.

The closing chapter in that history, however, will not be written by Germans. It will deal with European and American response to Germany's endeavor to achieve partnership, and it will be written by you and me and our former comrades in arms here and abroad.

It takes two to make a peace. THE END

How To Pick A Summer Home

(Continued from page 17)

restrictions to safeguard you. However, in country living the initiative to provide these safeguards for your family is left to you.

Drainage can be generally settled by looking at the terrain. It is a common practice to place the summer house at the bottom hillside, where it nestles snugly against the earth, protected from storms by elevated ground and trees. Unless the grade around the house is such that the water runs away from it, you may awake some stormy night with the impression that you are on a boat.

Property has little or no value unless a good supply of water is available. Find out from neighboring property owners if they have an abundant flow throughout the year. To assure health protection, make certain that the water supply is safe. In the city, water is supplied and carefully watched by utility companies, but in rural areas it must be obtained from wells or springs. It is seldom safe to use water from streams or lakes for drinking purposes. A drilled or dug well is the best form of water supply for a vacation house. But whatever the source, the only sure way of checking whether the water is safe to use is to

have it tested for purity. Most local, county or state health departments will do this job without charge. Just put a sample of the water in a sterilized bottle and send it to the local health officer.

Another important health factor is the location of sanitation facilities. Outside toilets should be placed in a secluded spot not too close to the house. Regardless of the type of sewage and waste disposal system—cesspool, septic tank or privy—it should be located below the level of all sources of drinking water and at least 100 feet away from the source.

Good orientation means the placement of the home on the plot to take advantage of breezes, sunlight, views and desirable surroundings. The chief points to be taken into consideration when checking the orientation of your summer cottage are commonly designated as the direction from which the most beautiful scenery can be enjoyed, privacy, location of shore or lakes and streams, the slope of land and the presence of large trees or other natural formations. It should be remembered that excessive shade is not good for a house. A home in a pretty, shaded nook may

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look fine on a clear day, but it will become damp and uncomfortable.

From the standpoint of safety, it is unwise to have your summer place on a cliff or a point where a steep slope or dangerous rock formation must be negotiated to reach the house. Avoid places with leaning trees or overhanging rocks and earthen banks that might fall. Make inquiries of the natives about the height of flood waters from nearby streams and note whether the site is in a pocket that might become a lake if the rainfall is heavy.

Lake-shore property requires a still further investigation. For the cleanest water the year 'round, your summer home should be located on the deep water end of the lake. Make sure, too, that it is spring-fed so that the clear beautiful lake does not recede and become a dirty little pond in the hot, dry summer weather. The lake should also be checked to see whether it is dammed up or not. A friend of mine a few seasons back rented a summer place on a seemingly beautiful reservoir. But when the dry season came, the gates of the dam at one side of the lake were opened to furnish water for the small manufacturing concerns in the valley. This, of course, made the waters of the beautiful reservoir into a good-sized mud puddle with plenty of mosquitoes and other insects.

Speaking of mosquitoes, no real estate agent or owner is going to tell you about such an inconvenience. The only sure way of finding out these conditions is to talk with nearby residents or with the townspeople.

It is always an advantage to have your vacation place in the vicinity of a highway, especially if it is to be used during the fall or winter for hunting. It should, however, not be too close to a main road both because of the constant rush of traffic and the lack of privacy. Side roads are preferable if they are in good condition and are kept open the year 'round. But you must keep in mind that the road may be excellent in dry weather but may become impossible during rainy weather and when the ground starts to thaw.

The proximity of churches, stores, doctors, post office, bus and train stations and so on, should be carefully studied in terms of your own situation. Also find out about such important items as the delivery of bottle gas, electricity and food stuffs.

Up to the present time, nothing has been said about the points which should be considered when selecting the vacation home itself. Before you can do this, you must determine the purpose the house is to serve, the number it must accommodate, and the amount of money to be spent. The size of your summer home depends upon what you

intend to use it for—a hunting and fishing lodge, a weekend cottage, or a full-time vacation home.

The first question to ask yourself is, how much "roughing" can you and your family do cheerfully?

If the place is to be used primarily for a hunting and fishing lodge, it can consist of a single room, with sleeping and cooking facilities arranged to make the most of the space available. The construction of the cabin can be simple and the modern conveniences limited, since only a small portion of time will be spent in it. But when the cabin is used mainly for weekend use, it brings you back to the question—what kind of accommodations do you, your family and your friends require? (You will have plenty of friends when you have a summer place, and they need considering too.) Four or more people might sleep in one room and be satisfied and again each of these might require a private room.

For those wanting a full-time vacation home, the considerations given the weekend cottage must be amplified tenfold. You must remember that you and your family will be there for the entire summer; consequently, you must have some conveniences. You don't need all the modern conveniences of city living at first, but you can plan to add them.

Just as important as the location and size of your summer house is its construction. Whether you are buying or just renting a place, you must thoroughly check the structure as well as you can, if you wish to have the greatest possible pleasure during your stay. A leaky roof, defective plumbing or a damp floor can make your stay very unpleasant indeed.

Since the foundation is the backbone of any house, it should be carefully checked first. A house built directly on the ground will invite wood decay and termites. Generally speaking, the house should be at least one foot above the ground and the piers should be of masonry, stone or brick—not wood. If the foundation is of solid construction, look for masonry cracks and crumbling mortar. Check, too, for open joints between the wood sills and foundation walls where water can seep in.

Next check the condition of the floor girders, joists and other structural members close to the ground. Inspect carefully for dry rot or termite destruction by tapping with a hammer or by using a knife. If the blade penetrates easily, it usually means danger ahead in the form of maintenance bills. Sawdust at the base of a foundation or pier may also indicate termite trouble. Uneven or squeaky floors may be a sign of rotted floor members, too. While checking the floor, be sure there are no wide cracks in it, as this can make the house

cold and damp. To overlook this is to ask for trouble.

On masonry, brick or stone exterior walls, search for cracks, broken bricks or blocks and loose mortar, especially around door and window openings. If the house is of frame construction, examine the siding or shingles for loose and decayed members. Check for loose, warped or rotted trim, because many disastrous leaks start here. Also look at the general condition of the paint.

The roof is one of the most vulnerable points of a house and therefore requires very careful checking. If the roof is made of metal, it should be examined for rusty spots and holes. A few bad spots can be easily repaired but if there are many of them, a new roof will be required. Shingled roofs should be examined for broken, missing, warping or loose shingles. Misplaced shingles of any kind will cause eventual leaks. Go over all metal flashing in the valley of the roof, around the chimney and vent pipes for looseness, corrosion and lack of paint. Examine, too, all gutters for water pockets, broken joints, corrosion, improper pitch, loose hangers and pulled nails. The inside walls and ceilings should be checked for water spots or streaks.

The mechanical items of the home should be checked thoroughly. Windows and doors must be in good condition so they open and close without any difficulty. The plumbing, including water-supply and drainage piping, fixtures and equipment, should be checked to see that all parts of the system are in good condition and functioning properly. The stove, ice box, electricity, fireplace, etc., must be in top working order before you take over the house. Before signing any contract, make certain what actually comes with the place and that all repairs are allowed for.

When buying any vacation property, in addition to a thorough inspection of the place, you will want to check all the legal aspects of such a transaction. Here the advice of a competent lawyer is required. No amateur has any business posing as an authority on the subject of land transfer. This is especially true in the purchase and use of riparian land (that is, land adjacent to streams and lakes)—a transfer that is much different from ordinary forms of real estate transactions.

First, you or your lawyer must check to see that your property is accurately described in the deed. For the little extra expense involved, it is best to obtain the services of a surveyor to stake out your property with the latest statistics. In this way, you know exactly what you have bought.

Next, have your lawyer or a title company investigate to see if the property is perfectly free of all mortgages, liens and the like. Make certain that you either have a right of way to the place you are about to purchase or can easily establish one at a cost that is not out of line with the value of the property. When the right of way is made with a second party, be sure that the terms run for a long period of time.

Before the transaction goes too far, check to be sure there are no local zoning restrictions against the use you wish to make of the property. For instance, there may be a regulation against damming up a stream for a swimming pool, cutting down trees, making a road, etc. Also be sure to investigate the tax situation. (Yes, you must worry about it even in the wilderness.) Some towns or counties are very fond of loading their entire tax burden onto riparian or recreation lands and thus making the vacationist pay through the nose.

THE END



AL KAUFMAN

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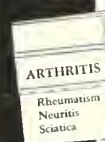
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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE
580 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N. Y.

The Well-Dressed Sportsman

(Continued from page 23)

the slack in a pair of neat front pleats. They'd be handy pants for the middle-ager who starts out the season with a paunch and slowly whittles it down with exercise!

Never before has the fisherman been able to dress as comfortably as in this spring of '53. And the same goes for the hunter, come the season. For several years now, the manufacturers have come up with jackets, vests, and other wear with the emphasis on roomy give, convenience, and general all-around comfort as well as woodsability.

Coats come with deep, broad bellows expansion pockets for shells, grub, and gear. They have large built-in blood-and-moisture-proof game bags that are accessible from either side of the back. In many, the game bag when partially

day haberdashery, under and outer wear.

The types of fabrics, particularly in cotton, however, differ widely. For the fisherman, water-repellent poplin is the favorite—a fine-combed cotton poplin for cooler, wetter weather (it can be made more water-repellent), and a more loosely woven cotton poplin for hot-weather wear.

Although "Army Duck" is still the traditional cloth for hunting clothes, because it is the toughest fabric available in its price class, other cotton materials now on the market offer a good many plus qualities in comfort and wear. One such cotton fabric, because of its weave and Zelan treatment, is said to be just about as waterproof as it is possible to make a piece of woven cloth. The threads in its oxford weave (similar to the weave used in your regular oxford shirts) expand when they get damp and close up the small spaces in the weave. Another special Craven-netted cotton fabric is so designed that it has a soft, pliable, suede-like finish that makes for a "quiet" cloth when it is worn—a desirable quality where the hunter is concerned.

While we are on the subject of fabrics and water-repellency, there are a few basic facts that the outdoorsman should keep in mind when he goes shopping for water-repellent clothing. The words "water repellent" are applied to two general fabric treatments—one durable, the other not durable. The former, naturally, is apt to add more to the price of a garment than the latter.

Non-durable finishes usually have a wax base. They wear off with use and laundering or cleaning. Clothes treated with such a water-repellent finish must be re-treated from time to time if the sportsman plans to stay dry. This is a job that most large commercial laundries and cleaning establishments are equipped to do.

Durable water-repellent finishes, on the other hand, most often have a resin base that impregnates the fibers of the cloth and doesn't wear off or launder or clean out. It is important, however, that when such clothes are laundered or cleaned, all traces of soaps, detergents, or cleaning fluids be thoroughly rinsed out. If not, they will act as very efficient "lubricants" that will allow the water to seep through the weave. By the same token—and this will come as somewhat of a shock to the superstitious sportsman who thinks clean clothes might change his luck—greasy or dirty clothes, even though made of the best fabrics and treated with the best finishes, will lose their water repellency unless they are properly cleaned or laundered!

WALLY



(From March, 1953 A.L.M.)

unhooked can double as a waterproof seat for the wet-weather hunter. In at least one model, it can be zipped out completely at the end of a day's hunt.

Hunting vests feature all-around game bags that can be gotten into from the front as well as the sides. They also have deep side pockets for ammunition; these in addition to the conventional elastic shell loops designed to hold any gauge shell.

In the hunting-pants department, improvements include such things as deeper leather-trimmed pockets, double thickness legs and seats for added protection against wear and wet, reinforced crotches, lock-stitch sewing that can't pull out, and extra-strong fly zippers. A variety of types are available in either the usual straight-hanging variety with stitched-in cuffs or the wool-knit-anklet style.

As for fabrics, cotton is still "king" and wool the "queen" when it comes to fishing and hunting clothes. So far, the so-called miracle fibers—nylon, orlon, etc.—have made none of the great inroads they have made in our every-

On the accessory front, a number of novel items will intrigue the outdoorsman who is also a gadgeteer or who wants the maximum in portable comforts. For the man who likes to keep his clothes, his equipment, and himself in the best of repair while he is in the woods, there is a compact 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "-by-6 $\frac{3}{4}$ " emergency kit that houses 37 separate items including tools, sewing gear, and a first-aid kit. It comes in a flat zippered pouch.

When it comes to combining comfort with the tops in portability, there are few items of outdoor gear that can compete with the modern "pocket" stove. Models can be had that aren't a great deal larger than a large-size box

of kitchen matches, yet they give off enough heat to boil a pint or so of water in a matter of a few minutes. Most burn kerosene, some operate on either gasoline, naphtha, or benzine. One model, of the expansion pressure type using gasoline as fuel, comes complete with nesting pots that serve as a case and measures only 5 inches high and 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

There's one thing for sure, 1953's outdoorsman has a good chance to be better dressed from the comfort and convenience point of view and better equipped than he ever was before. His main job is one of selection to pick the right gear suited to his own particular needs.

THE END

Are They Ruining Our Dogs?

(Continued from page 13)

the common bloodlines are established.

In the early days it was not necessary for a gun-dog to possess excessive speed or wide range, for game was fairly easy to find in most areas. But with civilization's encroachment upon natural habitat, game became scarcer and harder to find and, in order to enjoy a day of good shooting, the hunter required a dog with speed, range, nose and stamina to cover more ground in less time. Thus more emphasis was placed on the dog's hunting ability than on his looks. The bench show fancier, who prized his dogs for their beauty and companionship rather than for their worth as an asset to the gun, was unwilling to accept any sacrifice in beauty, and confined his breeding activities mainly to types that stressed conformation and color.

Fanciers of the bench show Pointer began "refining" the breed. Nowadays we see many leggy, narrow-chested Pointers winning blue ribbons, although the breed standard specifies that "legs should be moderately short rather than long" and calls for a chest that is "deep and as wide as a proper shoulder will permit." Many dyed-in-the-wool gun-dog men deride the gait of the modern bench type Pointer as unsound and unsuitable for field work. The smoothness and symmetry so appealing to the bench show fancier connotes "softness" and lack of ruggedness to many gun-dog breeders.

The last noted field trial Pointer to achieve bench show honors of consequence was the famous Mary Montrose, first dog to win the National Bird Dog Championship three times. Only two weeks after she had won her first national title in a thrilling and grueling three-hour race, Mary was shown at the Westminster Kennel Club show at Madison Square Garden, where she won in all her classes and eventually was awarded the trophy for best Pointer bitch in the show. This was in 1917. The

judge was the "practical" A. F. Hochwalt.

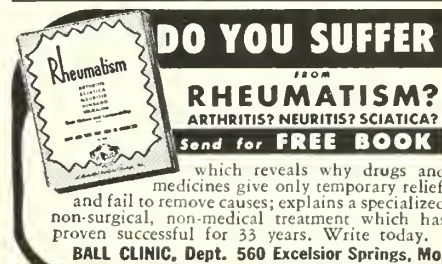
Harry D. Kirkover's Ashantee Dominant won consistently on the bench and in field trials, and Dapple Joe, owned by Raymond Hoagland, was also a well-known dual winner. The currently famous bench show champion, Captain Speck, owned by Charles Palmer and Walter Armstrong, is a sound dog that attracts the eyes of practical field dog men. He has never been shown in field trial competition although Mr. Palmer asserts he is a splendid gun-dog.

Dual winners are as scarce these days as untaxed "luxuries," for, through lack of the field work necessary to maintain it, the bench-bred Pointer is sadly lacking in keen hunting desire, and the eagerly ambitious field-bred member of the shorthair breed seldom has the physical attributes that attract the bench show judge's eye.

In English Setters the difference in type is even greater. During the early period of the breed's popularity the bench show and field Setter were one and the same dog. Judges were practical men and always had in mind that an English Setter was intended first for utility and secondly for beauty. Such great field dogs as Prince Rodney, Fairy Beau, Master Ben and Jersey Prince won consistently on the bench, but it has been many years since a dog that had proved his ability in open competition in the field has garnered bench-show honors. Perhaps the last was Hightone Tony, a well-known dual winner some 20 years back whose blood is found in many fine and handsome field performers today. They are, however, not of the "bench show type." The title of "field champion" has been bestowed on a number of bench show winners by the American Kennel Club, but they won their qualifying points in competitions licensed by that organization and usually confined to the breed.



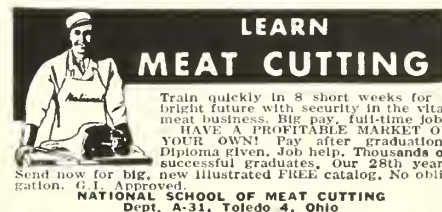
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Difference in opinion as to what constituted the "ideal" type of English Setter occurred early, to such extent that before many years there were two distinct types of Setters in vogue in this country; one erroneously called the field trial type and the other strictly a bench show dog. Unfortunately, both factions went to extremes, and the practical man was just as much at fault in fostering the snipey, undersized specimens as the bench show man was in breeding the logy, narrow-chested, big-headed dog we see today. Writing in *The Modern Setter*, again in '23, Mr. Hochwalt said:

"For a time there was a movement afoot to change the type of Setter which would meet the happy medium, and Gath was set up as the ideal, but bench show followers would have none of him, and then followed a period of chaos. Dogs were up one week and down the next, all dependent upon who the judges were and what kind of a dog they admired. Some of the saner judges adhered to the happy medium as far as possible, but the extremist, in either direction, wrought the havoc; and here let it be said that if more practical Setter men, men who were accustomed to seeing dogs afield, had been employed as judges during those days, perhaps the standard would have been interpreted as it was intended.

"This condition prevailed for many years and is still in evidence in some quarters, although at the present there is a tendency to fix upon a type of Setter that is designed to combine the practical with the beautiful. The English Setter Club is doing much in this direction and it is hoped that its aims may be realized, but unless practical judges are called on to officiate then the standard will be in-

terpreted just as it has been in the past years, and the oversized toys which are absolutely worthless in the field will still have their day. We have had much of that on the middle west circuit of 1917, when some judges, who probably never saw a Setter in the field, insisted on exalting dogs that were cripples, simply because they had great large heads with deep muzzles and heavy flews. 'Quality' they called this type, but what is the use of this so-called 'quality' if the dog is unable to move . . . and, after all, what constitutes quality?

"What happened in 1917 is still occurring in 1923.* Men officiating as Setter judges who never saw a dog in the field and would not know what is expected of one if they did, continue to tell of the 'beautiful condition of coat, the rare front and the quality,' but never stop to consider that a dog must have rear parts also, and shoulders that are correct, but particularly feet. There is a tribe of camel-footed Setters that has been exalted time and again by some judges who prate of their 'wonderful form' and I happen to know that not one of these dogs, with feet the size of saucers, could run thirty minutes at a gait faster than a tortoise, much less do the work that is expected of a practical field Setter."

Mr. Hochwalt's writings of 1923 could well apply today. However, the English Setter Club of America, to which he refers, is no longer actively pursuing its efforts to settle upon a type satisfactory to all, but now centers its interest in field activities. And the heavily-headed, deep-flewed Setters continue to hold sway on the bench.

**The revision date of his book.*

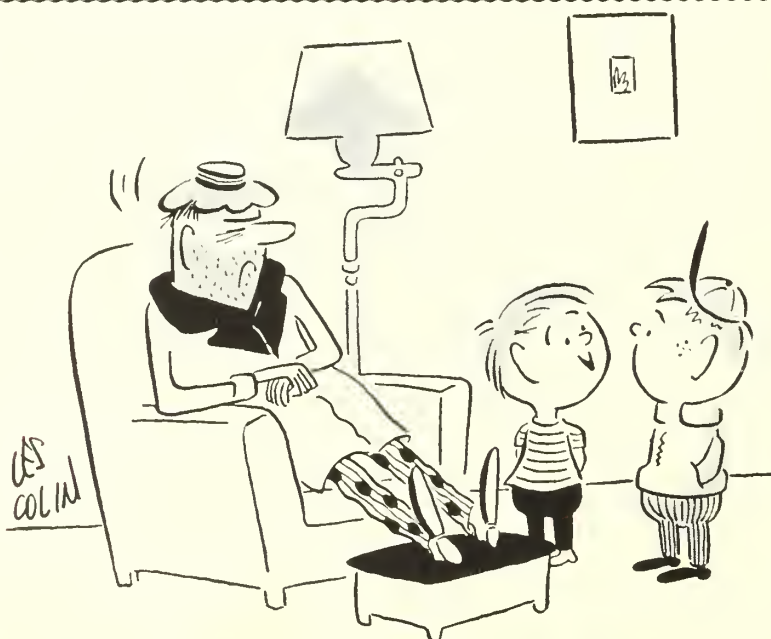
What about the Irish Setter? Once a fine gun-dog in high favor with many sportsmen throughout the country, this grand breed has been taking a back seat in the field dog caravan for quite a number of years. Never a really serious factor in major field trial competition, the Irishman does number among his clan many excellent shooting dogs. But he was early adopted as the darling of a considerable segment of the bench show fancy and his honors have been won in that realm rather in the sphere for which he was originally intended, the hunting field.

The Irishman's handsome mahogany coat causes him to be less easily seen in the field than his English cousin, and this has mitigated against him with many hunters. Originally a red and white dog, breeding to intensify the rich red color and eliminate the white may have had some effect on the dog's field qualities. No matter what the breed, its field qualities, hunting desire, pointing instinct and even its style are bound to suffer when no thought is given them in a breeding program that is concentrated only on physical conformation, color and coat. Particularly is this true when the physical make-up does not lend itself to the hard work expected of a gun-dog afield.

This breed possesses such striking beauty that it always attracts great attention, especially when shown in competition with other breeds. And when one is shown that possesses great animation he invariably captures the keen interest of the gallery of spectators.

An example of this occurred at the famous Westminster Kennel Club's 1953 show at Madison Square Garden. A handsome Irish Setter had won the sporting dog group, which entitled him to compete for Best in Show honors. Defending champion was the famous Doberman Pinscher, Champion Rancho Dobe Storm, about as near-perfect a specimen of the breed as can be found. The Irishman was cleverly shown, his flashy action on a taut leash capturing the hearts of many in the gallery. So intense was this interest that the judge, a noted dog authority, was soundly booed when he waved the Doberman to the place of honor. Yet experienced field dog men were quick to see that the gait of the Irish Setter was impractical for work in the field. The unperturbed judge stated he made his placement on "soundness."

There is, however, an optimistic note in all this. The English Setter Club of New England, which numbers among its members such well-known breeders as Pert Prince and Davis H. Tuck, is devoting its energies to competitions designed to create more interest among breeders and owners in improving the field possibilities of bench show Eng-



"It's called a fraternity hat. He wears it every year after the class of '37 gets together."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

lish Setters. Officials of the Club are convinced that, with work and breeding acumen, the dual purpose Setter is not beyond the realm of accomplishment. Theirs is not an easy task, but in the short time the Club has been in existence progress is being shown.

The Irish Setter Club of America has continued its field trial program. It suffered a serious blow in the death of Edwin M. Berolzheimer, who carried on an intensive breeding program to improve the field qualities of the breed, and whose Rufus McTybe O'Cloisters won many field trial honors against Pointers and Setters in amateur trials.

The National Red Setter Field Trial Club, recently formed, is composed of an enthusiastic group, among them Archer Church, R. C. Baynard, W. E. LeGrande and Mrs. Myra Berol, who are keenly interested in restoring the red Setter to his former prominent position in the American gun-dog kennel. They are interested in the dog's field qualities primarily, withal maintaining proper type, and have instigated a breeding program among the membership that is already beginning to bear fruit.

The Gordon Setter people have taken on renewed field activity recently. The Gordon Setter Club of America has had an infusion of new and enthusiastic blood, and is making a determined effort to improve the hunting qualities of this grand old breed, which has too long been used almost solely as a show dog.

This wide variance in type does not exist in pointing breeds such as the German Shorthaired Pointer, the Brittany Spaniel and the Weimaraner. Exponents of these fairly close working breeds are earnestly endeavoring to maintain a levelness in type and field performance and are doing a good job of it.

But the story resumes its bench-versus-field flavor among the Cocker and English Springer Spaniel breeds. The handsome little Cocker Spaniel, which for several years has topped the list of registrations in the American Kennel Club, was once a fine gun-dog. In fact, its name stems from its usefulness in woodcock hunting. For a good many years he has been the subject of intense breeding for "type" and coat, with little or no thought of developing his hunting instincts. As a result he became, to a large measure, a beautiful little animal that makes a fine companion but is almost completely divorced from anything connected with the hunter's gun. Many specimens have a tendency toward shyness. Shown in "full dress," the modern bench show Cocker would be practically useless in the field, for his extremely heavy coat,

so carefully cultivated and trimmed in an impractical manner, would prevent his progress through the brambles and heavy cover to which he was originally adapted. The bench show Cocker has lost, through neglect, much of his desire to hunt, and the ridiculously heavy coat which is now so highly prized would prevent him from doing a good job of it even if he tried. This excessive coat is purely a fad, for the Cockers of the early days had sufficient coat and yet were beautiful animals.

However, there is some encouragement in this area, too, for in recent years field trials for Cocker Spaniels have done much to promote gunning interest in this breed. There is still good breeding stock available that transmits a keen hunting desire, and this little dog is gaining favor among pheasant, grouse and woodcock hunters. One of the most enthusiastic supporters of the field type Cocker is Henry Berol, whose Berol Lodge Kennels at Chappaqua, N. Y., house four field trial champions. Fine-looking individuals all, but you won't see them working in the "beautiful coats" seen in the show ring.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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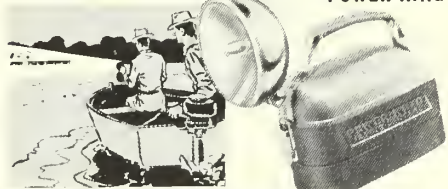
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★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Very few field trial winning English Springer Spaniels could win high honors on the bench. And this could be applied in reverse. One well-known Springer authority recently told me: "I have a field trial champion good enough to win on the bench . . . if he would grow a heavier coat. But, what the heck! If he grew a heavier coat it would interfere with him in the field, and he's a Springer, not a lap dog." Roy McMullen, a Topeka, Kans., breeder, writes: "There has been an enormous trend in recent years toward Springers with high briskets, mutton shoulders, ewe necks, straight stifles, long hock joints and setter backs. Their gait is not my interpretation of true Springer gait. Some travel so close in the rear that their feet touch each other. . . . Very few champions are blessed with soundness and yet have enough 'class' to make them outstanding. Give us more sound Springers . . . and a dog that looks good with his head down and his tail up, doing the job he was intended for."

I have discussed the gun-dogs to a greater extent than I perhaps should, because I am particularly interested in
(Continued on page 63)

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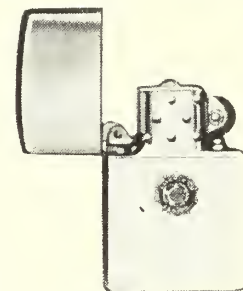
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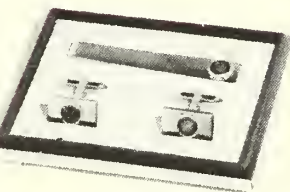
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(Continued from page 61)

that group. But what about the other breeds? Often the breeder who becomes so engrossed in developing certain physical characteristics overlooks the all-important factor of temperament. Hence the serious fault of shyness crops out. It is prevalent in many breeds where bloodlines have been intensified through the "kennel blindness" of the breeders.

It is noticeable among many Cocker, and even the once majestic, courageous and forceful Great Dane has so often become the victim of a shy temperament that prominent veterinarians have dubbed the breed "the Violets of Dogdom."

Other faults have become intensified through continually breeding too close. Some prominent German Shepherd breeders have revamped their breeding programs materially in order to improve temperament.

Practically all the "fad" breeds, those riding the wave of general popularity for a time, have been injured through unsound breeding programs. In some breeds certain characteristics have been, more than occasionally, exaggerated until they have become grotesque. The straight legs of the Fox Terrier, so essential for successful bench show competition, have sometimes eliminated Nature's spring to such an extent that the shock in running and jumping has caused physical ailments. The head construction of many Bulldog puppies is such that breathing is extremely difficult on hot days. The crooked legs of the Dachshund, necessary in the days when he was used to dig out ground game, are often so exaggeratedly bowed that the dog travels with difficulty. Collie breeders have developed a long

and narrow head and an excessive coat on their favorite . . . and this once king-of-herding-dogs has been largely supplanted at that work by the Border Collie and the English Shepherd. Nature did not intend that Boston Terrier bitches should have to undergo Caesarian operations in whelping, but this is necessary in many cases.

Quite a number of breeds are no longer used in the work for which they were developed. The Poodle, once a top-flight water retriever, is now classed as a member of the non-sporting group, a misnomer indeed. The Dalmatian is now almost exclusively a companion dog. Very few Terriers are now used in hunting vermin or digging out ground game, a task for which they were developed and to which they are admirably suited. Even such uncommon breeds as the Irish Wolfhound, Norwegian Elkhound, Afghan Hound and Saluki, not generally considered suited to American fauna and hunting conditions, could develop into good hunting dogs in this country if given the chance and properly trained.

I would not go so far as to say that "they" are ruining our dogs, but I will state that there are many individual dogs in a number of breeds that, while recognized by many "experts" as fulfilling the written physical requirements of the breed standards, are totally incapable, either physically, temperamentally or instinctively, of performing the tasks for which they were originally developed.

The forks of the road, Utility and Beauty, can be curved to a meeting point, and, through intelligent breeding, dogs of all types can be produced that have brains, beauty and working ability, too.

THE END



"I must say I'm proud of Henry; he's been just wonderful through it all."

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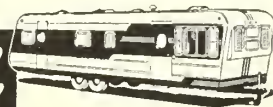
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This is new? That gal I've got

Has worn the dough-eyed look a lot!

— B. BAUM

PRESTO!

After placing an order for a Swiss cheese sandwich, the customer changed his mind.

"Could you change my order to an American cheese sandwich?" he asked.

"Naturalize the Swiss!" called the counter-man to the chef.

— F. G. KERNAN

BRIMMING OVER

A drunkard is one who habitually contains more than he can hold.

— DAVID O. FLYNN

COULD BE!

What you eat causes ulcers

Is not always true.

It's more likely that the cause

Is what's eating you!

— HELEN HOUSTON BAILLAC

IT'S FINE FOR FLEAS

From Paris comes the report that Baroness Miriam von Rothschild, a well-known naturalist, has made a strange discovery: Russian fleas live longer than their cousins in the West. The Baroness does not say whether the Soviet regime has anything

to do with this phenomenon. All she knows is that Western fleas have had a maximum life of 518 days, while those behind the Iron Curtain have reached the over-ripe old age of 1487 days.

— HARRY SPERBER

OR ELSE, PERIOD

In Russian punctuation

There's no interrogation

Each commie weekly harks.

And none of them would have the gall

To ? Malenkov at all

Or even ? Marx.

— BERTON BRALEY

GIVE AND TAKE

One of the safest bets in the world is that the man who writes the advertisements for a bank isn't the same man who makes the loans.

— DAN BENNETT

LOVE THAT GIRL!

A youthful staff officer called on Lord Kitchener with a request for a furlough, stating that he wished to go home and get married.

"Kenilworth," said the bachelor general, "you're not twenty-five. Why don't you wait a year? Then, if you still wish to get married, I'll grant you leave."

A year passed. Kenilworth renewed his application.

"Such devotion!" remarked Kitchener. "So after thinking this thing over twelve months, you still want to go through with it?"

"Yes, sir," came the eager reply.

"Then you shall have your furlough, my

boy," said the general. "But, frankly, I didn't think you possessed such constancy."

Kenilworth thanked the general, and turned to go. At the door he paused.

"Sir," said he, "I think it only fair to tell you — it's not the same girl."

— ADRIAN ANDERSON

AT THE CROSSING

Joe was a driver

Whose acts were slow;

He failed to stop,

So he had to go.

— G. D. GLEASON



"... Besides, who was it that made you do extra duty?"

BIG DIFFERENCE!

The Sunday school teacher had reached the end of her lesson and there were a few minutes to spare. To utilize the time she asked that each child write down the name of her favorite hymn on a little piece of paper.

In due course this was accomplished and on going through the papers she noticed that one little girl had failed to turn in a paper.

"Can't you think of one?" she asked the child.

The girl then passed a small piece of paper to her teacher.

"Hmmm," murmured the teacher, reading it. "What's this? Willie Smith?"

"That's him," whispered the little maid, with her eyes downcast and her cheeks aflame.

— BILL OBIORN

H-BOMB

The latest gossip, chit-chat, tea-talk

About those blasts at Eniwetok

Is: When the very last bombs fall,

Will anything be left — atoll?

— BEN GREENWALD

WRONG LINE

Little Teddy was taken to church for the first time. When the choir entered all dressed in white, he tugged at his father's sleeve.

"Look quick, Daddy," he whispered. "They're all going to get a haircut!"

— FRANCIS GERARD



"Nothing, not a thing . . . don't worry about it . . . relax . . ."



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*"I'm from Milwaukee
and I ought to know,
it's Blatz, Blatz, Blatz,
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